PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8,
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLE'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,502.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday 2-30 P.M.	STEAMERS.	TONS.	CONNECTING AT ADEN WITH	TONS
29th Aug	MARMORA	10509	.....	.....
5th Sept	ARCADIA	6003	MACEDONIA	10512
12th "	CALEDONIA	7358	.....	.....
19th "	ARCADIA	6003	MONGOLIA	9505
26th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
3rd Oct.	ARCADIA	6003	INDIA	7911
10th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
17th "	ARCADIA	6003	VICTORIA	6522
24th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
31st "	SALSETTE	6000	BRITANNIA	6525

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are Imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1909.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
29th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
T. 27th "	CALEDONIA	7358	.....	.....
T. 6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9621	.....	.....
T. 13th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
T. 27th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
T. 3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....
T. 10th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
T. 24th "	MOREA	11000	.....	.....
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
T. 8th "	CALEDONIA	7358	.....	.....
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
T. 22nd "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....

T.=Through Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

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PASSAGES — Booked without charge.
BERTHS — Carefully Selected.
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PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA : GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON : GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
SALAZIE	4,147	Allard	3rd Sept. 1908
DJEMNEA	8,866	Boyer	1st Oct. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Henric	29th Oct. "
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	26th Nov. "
NERA	4,838	Schmitz	24th Dec "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	21st Jan. 1909.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	12th Sept, 1908
NERA	4838	Schmitz	9th Oct. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	6th Nov. "

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRIGARD,
Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure. 1908
TETOROFU MARU	...	K. Sato	18th Aug	29th Aug.
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	T. Yamawaki	31st Aug	12th Sept.
KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	14th Sept	25th Sept.
MOYORI MARU	...	J. Hands	28th Sept	8th Oct.

For Freight apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI (direct).

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
DUMRA	1,695	Thur. 3rd Sept.	9 a.m.
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 4th Sept.	6 a.m.*

* On arrival of the English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,027 tons, on MONDAY 31st Aug. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 3rd Sept., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MAZAGON," 4,997 tons, sailing on or about the 5th Sept.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., *Agents*, BOMBAY.
29th August, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
PERSIA	5,895	G. Bartole	1st Sept. 1908
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badessich	1st October 1908
KOERBER	5,301	A. Forestl	1st Nov. 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	18th Nov. 1908
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badessich	1st Dec. 1908

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa,

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
CHINA	3999	A. de Petris	24th Sept. 1908.

For further Particular regarding passages apply to the

ACTING AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date
OLYMPIA	C.F.Osborne, R.N.R.	5,194	5th Sept 08.
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	24th "
SCINDIA	Wm. Kelso	5,106	11th Oct "
CASTALIA	Shafto Abrey	6,388	24th " "
ELYSIA	New Steamer	6,500	14th Nov "

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 385
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 418
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 605
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 653
Bombay to New York	Rs. 792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 1038

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years
Concession granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave
For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., *Agents, Bombay.*

SELF CURE NO FICTION!
MARVEL UPON MARVEL!
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR,
for without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION,
a complete revolution has been wrought in this department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.

THERAPION No. 1—A Sovereign Remedy for discharges from the urinary organs, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.

THERAPION No. 2—A Sovereign Remedy for primary and secondary skin eruptions, ulcerations, pains and swellings of the joints, and all those complaints which mercury and sarsaparilla are popularly but erroneously supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3—A Sovereign Remedy for debility, nervousness, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, distaste and incapacity for business or pleasure, love of solitude, blushing, indigestion, pains in the back and head, and all those disorders resulting from early error and excess which the faculty so persistently ignore, because so impotent to cure or even relieve.

THERAPION is sold by principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England 2/9 & 4/6. In ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and observe that the word "THERAPION" appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

HOTEL WINDSOR,
VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.
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ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

LUXURIANT HAIR.
RED ROSE OIL.
Saves ladies' immense bother of ridding their Hair of dandruff. Renders Hair soft, silky and strong. Cools strained nerves; Relieves Head-ache. Delightful Smell. Preserves natural hue.
Please see the trade-mark: 'SHAKE-HAND.'
Per Bottle, Annas 12.
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'HIPPACEA'

TOUCHES THE SPOT!

And is a Veterinary Homoeos for all purposes.

'HIPPACEA' should be kept in every home and stable, for Mange, Eczema, Ear Canker, Cuts, Bites, and all Skin Irritations and Diseases, Sprains, Strains, Sore Backs and Shoulders, Broken Knees, Curbs, Splints, Cracked Heels, Grease, Warbles, Sore Udders and Teats.

If out Hunting or Shooting always carry some 'HIPPACEA' with you, as you never know when an accident may happen to your horse or dog. 'HIPPACEA' is quite free from all poisonous matter, and is harmless if any animal licks it, but insects, Mosquitoes, Gnats, and Flies will avoid it.

SOLD EVERY WHERE.

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CROFT MODY & CO.,
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BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
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HEAD OFFICE :
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THE BANK OF INDIA, LD
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000

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The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

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INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon : they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes :—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the World.

PERFECT PIANOS
LIPP PIANOS
THE NEW UPRIGHT GRAND
Is the perfection of tone and touch and is without rival at the price,
Rs. 780.
Guaranteed for 5 years.
Deferred Payment System.
For 12 months, per month Rs. 71
" 24 " " " " 38

PIANOS
LIPP PIANOS
THE NEW UPRIGHT GRAND
Is the perfection of tone and touch and is without rival at the price,
Rs. 780.
Guaranteed for 5 years.
Deferred Payment System.
For 12 months, per month Rs. 71
" 24 " " " " 38

THE LIPP GRAND PIANOS
Contain the full LIPP STEEL FRAME cast in one piece, the strings are arranged on the overstrung system, each set passing through a separate stud, by which means the tone is at once purified and refined.

THE LIPP GRAND PIANOS
Passes a volume of tone and elasticity of touch not to be found in many GRAND PIANOS of greater length, and without the slightest exaggeration or the use of inflated terms.

THE LIPP GRAND PIANOS
can fairly be described as Genuine Grand Pianos of extraordinary merits,
Rs. 1,500.
Guaranteed for 5 years, on the Deferred Payment System.
For 12 months, per month Rs. 136-4. For 24 months, per month Rs. 72.

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Sole Agents,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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OFFICE 33, GILDER STREET, GRANT ROAD. WORKS: TANK BUNDER

PROPRIETORS,
WESTERN INDIA SAW MILLS AND TIMBER WORKS.
Doors, Windows and Mouldings, Panel, Venetian and Glass Sashes, Wooden Bungalows, Roofs, Bridges, Cabinet Work, and all kinds of Wood Work executed to order by machinery.

TIMBER AND IRON MERCHANTS, AND IMPORTERS OF TEAK, PINE, AND OTHER WOODS.
SCANTLINGS OF ALL SIZES AND OF ANY WOOD, CUT TO ORDER.
ESTIMATES FURNISHES ON APPLICATION

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COLD AND REFRESHING DRINKS.
BREAKFAST, TIFFIN, DINNER,
ENGLISH SIDE DISHES.
A SPECIALITY.
PEARSE & CO.'S STEAM BAKERY
Specialities :
WEDDING, BIRTHDAY AND CHRISTENING CAKES,
CHEESE CAKES,
DINNER ROLLS,
PAPRI AND SHREWSBURY BISCUITS,
BAKED TWICE A DAY BREAD.
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.
This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.
Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poverty, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, whereso ever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO "Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of rest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of probables. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from The Revell Johnson Vetarzo Remedies Co., 9, Bond Street, Clerkenwell Square, London, W.C., or of Agents for above medicines. Price 4/6 each Post Free.

Agents for India—TREACHER AND CO., LTD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

Three medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the titles of MEDICINA, The New Brain and Nerve Food. ZAKOUDA, The Extraordinary Blood Medicine. See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

SCOTTISH TRIALS.
1908.

TRADE MARK

As usual, the most noticeable feature was the overwhelming popularity and success of
DUNLOP TYRES
OFFICIAL RESULTS IN BRIEF:
119 daily non-stop runs were made on
DUNLOPS.
57 daily non-stop runs were divided between 4 other Makes of Tyres.
9 Cars made complete non-stop runs on all five days on
DUNLOPS.
4 Cars made complete non-stop runs on all five days on other Makes of Tyres
HILL CLIMBS.
30 first places in all seven classes on
DUNLOPS.
5 first places divided between other Makes of Tyres.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., LTD.,
49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY, and 14, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

TEA, COFFEE,
OILMANSSTORES, HAMS,
BACON, CHEESE.
LIPTONS
QUALITY AND EXCELLENCE.
NOTE ADDRESS
FOR WHOLESALE SUPPLIES
23 to 33, APOLLO St.,
FORT, BOMBAY.
POST BOX No. 248 NICOLL ROAD, KARACHI.

BENGER'S FOOD
Benger's Food, prepared with fresh new milk, is all food.
It is distinguished from others by the ease with which it can be digested and absorbed. It can be served prepared to suit the exact physical condition of the person for whom it it intended.
Benger's Food is for infants, invalids, and all whose digestive powers have become weakened through illness or advancing age.
Benger's Food is sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our foundry.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.
Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.
Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.
Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.
For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamonds Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.
HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON.
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

POONA RACES.

RACE SPECIALS, MONDAY, the 31st August, 1908, to POONA, leave 2nd Class 11-25, First Class 12-0. Further particulars apply to Station Superintendent.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY, 28TH AUGUST, 1908.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 31st instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BOMBAY, 24TH AUGUST, 1908.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club, will be held at the Club House, on THURSDAY, the 3rd September, 1908, at 10 P.M.

FRANCIS H. TOD,
Secretary.

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THE last date of ENTRY for the forthcoming Practical Examination is THURSDAY, September 3rd, 1908.

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The Receiver does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

T. SMITH,
RECEIVER,
Beer Seetal's Estate, Cawnpore.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF Mrs. JANE POLSON OR McGLASHAN, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed Mrs. JANE POLSON or McGLASHAN, deceased, who died at No. 1, Albert Street, Aberdeen, Scotland, on or about the 1st day of February, 1907, and the Letters of Administration (with Exemplification of the Testamentary Settlement annexed) of whose estate having effect throughout the Presidency of Bombay were granted on the 21st day of August, 1908, to Robert William Layard Dunlop of Bombay, Solicitor, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Administrator at the office of Messrs. Crawford Brown & Co., his Attorneys within one calendar month from the date, hereof, at the expiration of which time the said Administrator will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice. —Dated this 22nd day of August, 1908.

CRAWFORD BROWN & Co.,
Administrator's Attorneys,
24, Esplande Road, Bombay.

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1908.

ISSUE OF RUPEES THIRTY LAKHS FOUR PER CENT. DEBETURES GUARANTEED BY GOVERNMENT UNDER SECTION 86 OF THE ACT, REPAYABLE IN 60 YEARS.

NOTIFICATION.

With the sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Section 52—59 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898 (assented to by the Governor-General of India), the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay hereby invite TENDERS for Rs. 30 LAKHS, bearing interests at 4 per cent. per annum repayable in sixty years. It is not the intention of the Trustees to issue any further Debenture Loan during the current financial year.

2. Under Section 20 (f) of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the High Court has passed a rule authorizing the investment of Trust Moneys in Debentures issued by the Board.

3. The guarantee for the fulfilment of the Board's liabilities provided in the Act includes, *inter alia*, a provision (Section 80) that, in the event of any default being made by the Board in any payment of interest due under Sections 52 and 54 (including interest on the Board's Debentures) or in setting aside and investing any sum required for the Sinking Fund for redemption of the Board's Debentures, the Accountant-General of Bombay or other Officer for the time being performing the duties of the office of the said Accountant-General shall make such payment or set aside and invest such sum as may be required to be paid or to be set aside and invested.

4. Debentures will be issued payable to the applicant or order and will be transferable by endorsement.

5. Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs 500 as may be required, they will be repayable in Bombay in sixty years from 8th September 1908 and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on first January and first July in Bombay at the Head Office of the Bank of Bombay or, subject to notification, at the Office of the Trustees in Bombay.

6. The interest on Debentures enfaced for payment of interest in Calcutta will be payable at the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal.

7. Three per cent. of the amount tendered for to be deposited on application; the balance to be paid on or before the 31st day of December, 1908.

8. Anticipated interest at 4 per cent. per annum will be paid from date of payment in full up to 31st December 1908 at the time of issue of Debentures.

9. The deposit of 3 per cent. will be returned (but no interest will be allowed) if no allotment is made, and will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully paid up by the 31st day of December, 1908.

10. Tenders should be submitted in a sealed cover addressed to the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust, and subscribed "Tender for Improvement Trust Loan." They will be received up to 12 o'clock noon (Standard Time), on the 8th SEPTEMBER, 1908, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Improvement Trust.

11. Printed forms of tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary.

12. The Board reserve to themselves the right of refusing Tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Board. Provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any Tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

13. As a condition to the issue of this loan, the Board under Section 55 (2) of the City of Bombay Improvement Act reserve and set apart Debentures, to the aggregate nominal value of Rs. 2,00,000 for the investment of Sinking Funds, and the rate at which the Trustees will take up the Debentures so reserved will be the average rate of the accepted tenders.

By order of the Board,

W. N. SHILSTONE,
SECRETRY.

OFFICE OF THE BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST,
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BOMBAY, 22ND AUGUST, 1908.

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NOTICE.

POONA SEVENTH EXTRA MEETING.

IT is NOTIFIED for INFORMATION that the time of the FIRST RACE on SATURDAY, 29th August, will be 3 P.M.

By Order,
J. E. HUGHES,
Ag. Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of BAI SUNDERBAI, widow of THUCKER KANJI CURSON, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, Deceased,

GOPALJI WALJI, RANCHORDAS HARJIVAN, NAROTUM MANJI and LAXMIBAI, widow of HIRJI CURSON, all of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing respectively at Old Hanuman Gully, Old Hanuman Cross Lane, Malabar Hill and Vithalwadi, outside the Fort, the first three being merchants, the Executors and Executrix named in the said Will ..... Petitioners,

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

WITNESS, BASIL SCOTT, Esquire, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this Twenty-second day of August, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Eight and in the Eighth year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court, at Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Acting Registrar.

P. B. MALBARI,
The 22nd day of August, 1908.
MESSRS. DIKSHIT, DHANJISHA AND SOONDERDAS,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sub-Agencies).	Foochow
Bombay	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kuala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo.	Manilla.	Kobe.
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines).	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Hongkong.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Gamp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yn 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS ..... " 15,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Peking
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Fengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial Cities of the World.

K. KODAMA,
BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY *Manager.*

MULLINS
PRESSED STEEL MOTOR BOATS
AS SUPPLIED TO
H. M. The Ameer,
Saif Nawaz Jung, Hyderabad.
The Jaghirdar of Arni, etc.

Lengths 16 to 22 feet, and 3½ to 20 h.p.
Speeds 7½ to 16 Miles.
Seating Capacity 7 to 10 Persons.
PRICES, Rs. 1,750 to Rs. 4,500.
Complete with all Accessories.
Illustrated Sheet in Colors with Prices and all Particulars on Application.
Inspection Invited.

W. CROWDER & CO., LTD.,
Branch Show Room, Hummum Street. BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1907

ISSUED FOR.....	£2,000,900
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£12,000,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£29,493,300

ASK FOR THE 1906
PROSPECTUS containing
the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 3,00,00 000
INVESTMENTS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LD.
Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

| Age next Birthday. | ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PA

THE LATEST VALUATION
OF THE
NORWICH UNION MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE
AFFORDS
ANOTHER SIGNAL TRIUMPH
and enabled the Directors to announce
THE LARGEST BONUS EVER DECLARED BY THE SOCIETY
which may be regarded as
A Source of Supreme Satisfaction to Existing Policy-holders and a Powerful Inducement to intending Insurers.
For full particulars apply to—
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
General Agents.
O. C. B. WIMBUSH,
Manager.

AGENTS WANTED.
ADDRESS: GRAHAMS' BUILDINGS,
Parsi Bazaar Street.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Linga, 953 tons, Captain H. Rothwell, sailed yesterday for Karachi with a general cargo, mails and passengers.

THE City Line steamer City of Manchester 3,562 tons, Captain H. Finlay, will sail to-day for Manchester and Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Strathavon 2,830 tons, Captain J. Campbell, will sail, to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE steamer Strathgarry, 2,840 tons, Captain D. Stanhope, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening, from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE City Line steamer City of Lucknow, 2,371 tons, Captain G. R. Boyck, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening, from Mauritius, in ballast.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Thursday 27th August should be regarded as a full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN. MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

R I M S Northbrook...Lt. E. W. Huddleston...R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus...Comdr C S Hickman ...Surney St
R I M S Investigator...Comdr...Beauchamp...Surney St
R I M S Elphinstone...Lt E Stocken.....R I Marine
In the Stream.
R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr DeBorry .....R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge .....Comdr Farewell .....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—August 28.

Africa.....1301.....Morrison...Bmrch 31-8...M M & Co
Bahadur.....2936 Cubbin.....T Morrison & Co
Brand.....1519 Evenson .....W & A Graham & Co
Burn Ardossan...2274 .....T Morrison & Co
Clematis.....2829 Davies.....James Mackintosa & Co
Calcutta .....2244 Young .....Bombay Co
City of Lucknow2371.....Boyck.....K N & Co
Egypt.....4...178 Summers.....P & O Co
Firooze.....2005 Watson.....Bo & P S N Co
Garscube.....2297 Storey .....W & A G & Co
Heathdene.....2277 Tippett N F...G Mackintosh & Co
Hild.....1145.... Salvesen...F F Campbell & Co
Inchkorva...2572 Nicholas.....
Kt. Errant ...4778 Kindall .....K N & Co
Kirley Bank.....2092 Kerr .....W & A G & Co
Kt. Templar .....469 Billett ..... W & A G & Co
Lady Gordon...816 Butler .....M M & Co
Lindenfels.....3525 Kenneweg.....W & A G & Co
Masagon.....3279 Lowe .....M M & Co
Nownel Bahr..178 Macoda .....Sultan of Muscat
Nurani.....2870 Clingaw.....T M & Co
Oceana 3507Hayward ...Shanghai...27-10P & O S N Co
Rahmani.....1172 Geddie .....N P B & P S N Co
Shahalum ...1918 Davison M'tius Shah S N Co of India
Shah Ameer...1921 Ledbertter ...Shah S N Co of India
Singapore ...2786 Taylor .....K Nixon & Co
Siva.....1675 Tipper .....M M & Co
Shah Nasir ...2555 Revill .....Shah S N Co of India
Shah Najam...2751 Foster .....Shah S N Co
Shah Nawaz...2523 Baldwin...Shah .....Shah S N Co
Strathisane...2828Smith .....E A Wilcs
Sutlersland.....2277...Parlett.....W & A Graham & Co
Strathgarry.....4840....Stanhope .....
Teifels.....3020....Eggert .....W & A G & C
Urdana.....3284 Robertson ...N F...M M & Co
Warora .....2565 Shepherd ...Calcutta M M & Co
Wearmouth.....2389 Catto.....
Xima ..... 146 Mahomed.....Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—August 28.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan MacIver	2418	Redford.	Madras	1-9	F Muir & Co
B Bardistan	2600...	Davies.....	Dunkerk	10-9	M M & Co
G & R Vetorofu Maru	4165	Sato	Kobe.	29-8	N Y Kaisha
D & E Colaba	3899.	Robertson ...	M'boro	7-9	M M & Co
F Wigtow Hall	2193	Meria ...	L'pool ..	5-9	K Nixon & Co
G Naseri	911	DeMiere...	Basreh	30-8	B & P S N Co
H Haidari	1563	DeLorine...	Mauritius.	2-9	B & P S N Co
K Gouverneur	...2120	Burmistor...	Z'bar	31-8	AStrandes
P Conrland	...760	Ebrahim ...	Reparing...		Bo S N Co Ld
M Caledonia	5529	Tocque..	Loudon.	12-9...	P & O Co
N Meston Hall	...2777	Prowse...	Newport	5-9	K N & Co
O Ahmadi	...1540	Hughes	R S. Ports	14-9	B & P S N Co
Q Monsoon	1735	Hanna.....	R S Ports	2-9	B & P S N Co

Offside Q.

Alavi	...2324	Hill	Jeddah ...	24-9 B & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 City of Manchester	3562.	Findlay.	A'wp	29-8 K N & Co
2 Olympi	...3269	Osborne	L'pool	5-9 W & A G & Co
3 Oriental	...3085	Snow	Shanghai	1-9 P & O Co
5 Rahmadi	...548	Ismail...	Karachi	29-8 Bo S N Co Ld
7 Persia	...3779.....	Bartol...	Triest	1-9...A L S N Co
10&11 Marmora	5239.	Weston	London	29-8 P & O S N Co Ld
15 Nerbudda	1960	Butter.....	Busreh	1-9 M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
27	Strathgarry s.....	Stanhope.....	Calcutta Aug 16
	City of Lucknow s.	Boyck	Mauritius. Aug 13
28	Egypt s	Summers.....	London, Aug 7

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Linga s.....	Rathwell.....	Karachi
	Wearbeck s	Thompson ...	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday.

Steamer City of Manchester Finlay for Dunkirk.
„ Strathavon Campbell for Calcutta.

The Steamer Nerbudda for Persian Gulf, began to load yesterday.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. S. N. Co's. Steamer Persia arrived at Suez from Bombay on the afternoon of the 24th instant.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. Steamer Mombassa, left Suez on the afternoon of the 27th instant.

The P. & O. Co's. Steamer Arcadia with the homeward Mails of the 22nd instant arrived at Aden at 2-30 p. m. on Thursday the 27th instant.

The P. & O. Co's. steamer Britannia with the outward Mails of the 21st instant passed Suez at 11p.m. on Wednesday the 26th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's Steamer Austria, from Bombay, arrived at Colombo, on the morning of the 28th instant.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Co's. Steamer Capri, from Bombay left Penang for Singapore and Hongkong on the evening of the 27th instant.

The Anchor Line Steamer Circassia outward bound passed Suez on the 27th instant and is expected to arrive here on the morning of the 7th proximo.

MADRAS.
ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	From
7	Overdale	Calcutta
12	Flamingo	Calcutta
14	Nairn	Calcutta
22	Shadwell	London
23	Nonsuch	Calcutta
24	Fumi Maru	Soe Soo
25	Pentakota	Rangoon
25	Palmcotta	Negapatam
26	Umfuli	Natal
26	Teesta	Straits

DAILY EXPORTS, AUG. 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—1,020 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey and Co; 3,000 cwts oilseed cakes, Glade and Co; 82 bales wool, M Ramjidas; 45 bales wool, R Tatar; 55 bales wool, H A Jan-Mahomed; 61 bales wool, L Padamsi.
Wistow Hall s—1,007 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey; 200 bales cotton fly, N Peerbhoy; 110 bales wool, C Joosub.

FOR DUNKIRK.

City of Manchester s—2,601 cwts rapeseed E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

City of Manchester s—55 bales cotton A Moritz and Co; 55 bales cotton Ry, N Peerbhoy; 2,001 cwts poppyseed, and 1,501 cwts mowraseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts gingellyseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 66 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Merton Hall s—115 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Persia s—14 cwts guts, A Lehmann.

FOR SUEZ.

Olympia s—1,000 cwts gingellyseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Olympia s—20 bales twist, The Swadeshi Mills Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Yetorofu Maru s—100 bales twist, The M B Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Yetorofu Maru s—100 bales twist, The M B Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Yetorofu Maru s—500 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

THE BARODA TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

The first Statutory Meeting of the Company was held at the Registered Office of the Company, 7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay, yesterday. Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin presided.

"The Directors in their report stated:—"The Directors beg to lay before the shareholders their First Report of the progress made by the Company. The Company was registered on 17th February 1908 for a Capital of Rs. 3,00,000; but only 3,000 shares of Rs. 100 each were issued which were all subscribed, besides the 500 shares issued to the Promotors as per Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company. The Directors are further pleased to report that the work of the Company was carried out with great rapidity and care, as it was necessary to promptly take delivery of the materials purchased from the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, and in the short period of about four months, i.e., on the 14th of June last, the opening ceremony of the Tramway was performed by His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda. The Tram service was commenced from the Baroda Railway Station to Pani Gate, a distance of about 2½ miles, on the 22nd June; another line from Mandvi to Goa Gate Station, a distance of about a further 1½ mile commenced from 3rd August 1908. There now remains about 4 miles of line to complete to finish all the routes the Company intends to serve. The Directors hope that all the intended lines will be completed by the end of this year, when, they trust, the income will increase accordingly, and that they will be able to lay before the Shareholders at their next Meeting a very satisfactory report of the business done by the Company. The Directors deeply regret to report the sad and untimely death of one of their colleagues Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart."

The Chairman in moving the adoption of the report congratulated the shareholders on the rapid progress made by the Company and remarked that credit for it was due to the energy of their zealous Secretaries and Agents, and particularly to Mr. Karmally Joosab. He also thanked his Highness the Maharaja Gackwar for the valuable and excellent assistance rendered by him to the Company.

Mr. Rustom K. R. Cama seconded the resolution, which was carried.

Resolutions were then passed re-electing the present Directors and appointing Mr. N. R. Mistri Auditor on a remuneration of Rs. 500 per annum.

THE cost of the punitive police stationed at Cocanada for six months of last year, estimated at Rs. 15,000, is about to be imposed on all the Hindus, Mahomedans and Europeans resident in Cocanada.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged between Lieut. George Brabazon Newcomen, East Lancashire Regt., Kurrachee, only son of Mr. George Arnold Newcomen, of Camla, co. Roscommon, Ireland, and 27 Earlsfort Terrace, Dublin, and Helen Dorothy, eldest daughter of Mr. M. D. Mackenzie, deputy-commissioner Thar and Parkar, Sind.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged between Lieut.-Col. J. C. Wentworth Erck, 83rd Light Inf., Indian Army, only son of the Rev. J. C Erck, 24 Norton Road, Hove, Brighton, and Evangeline Aimee, fourth daughter of Major-Gen. Pipon, C.B., late Royal Art., Westbrook, North Berwick, Scotland.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged between Capt. Ambrose Upton Gledstanes, of the 30th Lancers (Gordon's Horse), only son of Mr. and Mrs. Gledstanes, of Fardross, co. Tyrone, and Adelaide Isabella, eldest daughter of Major and Mrs. R. T. Webber, of Bryn Bellan, Mold, Flintshire.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

DEVITT.—July 29, at the Rectory Hatley, P. Q. Canada, the wife of the Rev T. G. Devitt, of a son.
GARDNER-BROWN.—Aug. 10, at St. James's Vicarage, Clapton, N. E., the wife of Gerald Gardner-Brown, Indian Educational Service, of a son.
MOORAT.—July 27, at 22A Devonshire Street, Portland Place, W., the wife of Capt. H. E. J. Moorat, Oxfordshire Light Inf., of a son.
ADAM.—Aug. 4, at Cavendish Crescent, Clapham Common, the wife of Capt. H. W. Denison Adam, of a daughter.
BEEMAN.—Aug. 8, at Moffat House, Weymouth, the wife of Engineer-Lieut. R. Beeman, R.N, of a daughter.
BOOTHBY.—Aug. 6, at Whitehall. Sittingbourne, the wife of Capt. W. O. Boothby, R. N., his Majesty's ship Minotaur of a daughter.
FISHER.—Aug. 10, at Rothiemay Castle, Banffshire, N. B., the wife of Lieut.-Comdr. Leslie D. Fisher, R. N., his Majesty's ship "Spiteful" of a daughter.
OWEN.—Aug. 9, at Asheudene, Hertford, Herts, the wife of Capt. C. R. B. Owen, R.A., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BAYLISS—TURNER.—Aug. 5, at St. Swithin's Church, East Grinstead, Eugene Bayliss, M.A., of Bradfield College, to Mabel Marion, daughter of the late Capt. S. Drury Turner, Bengal Staff Corps.
COBB—SWINDALE.—Aug. 11, at Holy Trinity, Sloane Street, Francis Hills Cobb to Dora Swindale, daughter of John Swindale, M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P.
KINDERSLEY—CRAVEN.—Aug. 11, at Kirklington Parish Church, Notts, Edith Mary, daughter of Mr. T. Craven, to Major A. O. L. Kindersley, Highland Light Inf. (3rd batt). and Transvaal Civil Service.
LEGGETT—PRINGLE.—Aug. 5, at Christ Church Rathgar, co. Dublin, R. A. C. L. Legget, captain, 1st Worcestershire Regt., to Cecilia, daughter of R. Hunter Pringle.
MELVILLE—SEROCOLD—Aug. 8, at St Nicholas Church, Taplow, Lieut-Col. O. H. Melville, Royal Army Medical Corps, to Ruth Pearce Serocold, daughter of the late Charles Pearce Serocold.
MOLONY—GOODWIN—Aug. 6, at St. James, Pentonville, the Right Rev. Herbert James Molony, D.D., Bishop Mid-China, to Gertrude Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. J. W. Goodwin, C.M.S., of the Central Provinces, India.
NICHOLLS NICHOLLS—GREENWELL—Aug. 5, at St. Andrew's Church, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Henry Harold Nicholls Nicholls to Beatrix Mary, daughter of W J Greenwell.
WHYTE—TOKE—Aug. 5, at Holy Trinity Church, Folkestone, Harold Whyte to Frances Ellen (Nellie), daughter of the late William Arthur Toke.

DEATHS.

EVERETT—Aug 9, at Interlaken, Switzerland, Col. Sir William Everett, K C M G, aged 64.
HOWDEN—August 10, at 14 Porchester Square, W. James Henry Howden, late of 138 Leadenhall Street, aged 73.
JONES—Aug. 5, at 17 Suffolk Street, Pall Mall, suddenly, Brig.-Surg. Melville George Jones, aged 73.
LODER—Aug 4, at Lowestoft, Capt. Frederick C. J. Loder, late 82nd Regt. and Army Pay Dept., aged 57.
PRIOR—Aug. 5, at Hatfield, Emily Ann, widow of the late Major Gen. Henry Prior, aged 73.
SHEPHERD—Aug, 6, at Eastbourne, J. A. Shepherd, late of Bombay.

BIRTH.

McDOUGALL—August 8, Mrs. E. H. McDOUGALL, (widow of E. H. McDougall, Professor of History, Elphinstone College, Bombay) of a son (posthumous).

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

KAYE—August 21, at Simla, the wife of Major C. Kaye, 21st Punjabis, of a daughter.
O'CALLAGHAN—August 24, at Lahore, Mrs. H. B. O'Callaghan, of a son.

DEATH.

TOPHAM—August 21, at Rawalpindi, Conductor Hal Topham, Ordnance Department.

M. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 23m; Sun sets, 6h. 57m; High water, 0-27m., 0-51a; Low water, 6-18m., 6-59a.
Khandesh Press Company, 31 Church Gate Street, 3-30 p. m.
Rugby Football Tournament.
Empire Theatre, Bandmann Opera Company, 9-30 p.m.
Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana "A" Team vs. Baronet, home. "B" team vs. G. I. P. R. "B" Team, away.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 23m.; Sun sets, 6h. 56m.; High water, 0-58m., 1-15a.; Low water, 6-48m., 7-18a.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Monday, August 31.—Banks closed: Ganesh Chaturthi, Hindu holiday. Cricket, Bombay Gymkhana vs. Byculla Club. "B" Team vs. R. A. Sun rises, 6h. 24m.; Sun sets, 6h. 55m.; High water 40a; 1-31m., 1 Low water, 7-17m., 7-47a.
Tuesday, September 1.—Fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Sun rises, 6h. 24m.; Sun sets, 6h. 54m.; High water, 2-6m., 2-8a; Low water, 4-47m.; 8-18a.
Wednesday, September 2.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Gymkhana Mounted Sports, 5-30 p.m. Fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills Company, 17 Elphinstone Circle, 3-30 p. m. Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation, 4 Elphinstone Circle, 4-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 24m.; Sun sets, 6h. 53m.; High water, 2-45m., 2-41a.; Low water, 8-20m.; 8-54a.
Thursday, September 3.—Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p.m. Byculla Club, half yearly general meeting, 10 p.m. Fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Sun rises, 6h. 24m.; Sun sets, 6h. 53m.; High water, 3-35m., 3-24a.; Low water, 9-6m., 2-45a.
Friday, September 4.—Fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Sun rises, 6h. 24m.; Sun sets, 6h. 52m.; High water, 4-42m., 4-23a.; Low water, 9-17m., 11-3a.

SUICIDE OF A HINDU BOY.—Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner of Bombay, held an inquest yesterday, in Khetwadi, on view of the body of Runcher (10), a Hindu boy. The evidence showed that the deceased boy was an orphan and was brought to Bombay from Bulsar last year, by Dhanjishaw Cooverji Engineer, a Parsee, as a domestic servant. On Thursday night he was rebuked by the master as the wife of the latter made a complaint that he was stealing eatables. At 8-30 p. m. he was told to go to work in the kitchen as usual but was missed. A search was made and his dead body was found in the sweeper's lane under the kitchen window. The kitchen was on the third floor. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, and Japan per s. s. "Yeterofu Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 P. M. instead of at 7 A. M. to-day 29th instant. Parcel mail for Japan close at 5-30 P. M. the same day.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Persia" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 8-30 A. M. on Tuesday the 1st proximo. Letters, etc. for Aden will also be despatched by this steamer.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Austria per s. s. "Oriental" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10-30 A. M. on Wednesday the 2nd proximo. Parcel mail for China closed [9 30 A. M. the same day,—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, and other places in South Africa per extra s. s. "Umhloti" via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 P. M. on the 2nd proximo instead of on the 31st instant as previously notified. A supplemental mail will be closed at 7-30 P. M. on the 3rd idem.

ROBBING A GOSWAMI MAHRAJ.—Sometime on Thursday morning before 6 o'clock a theft was committed in the house of Goswami Mahraj, Wagheshwar Lalji Parshotum Mahraj, a high priest of the Vaishnavs, and valuables to the extent of Rs. 46,231 were stolen from a steel trunk in a room on the second floor of the building, which is situated in Bhuleshwar. The Mahraj retired in a room with three visitors at 11 p.m., on Wednesday night, the bed room being on the second floor. In the balcony on the same floor were sleeping two watchmen, and in an inner room slept the personal attendant of the Mahraj and the trunk containing the valuables was placed in a room next to the bed-room. Several watchmen and servants and followers were also sleeping on the first and the ground floors. On an intimation being given Mr. R. M. Phillips, Deputy Police Commissioner, visited the place and assisted Mr. Flanagan, the Divisional Police Superintendent, in the inquiry. A bamboo, with short step inserted in it was found standing near the balcony. It is suspected that an outsider could not have done this.

'THE COMING OF THE METER."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your readers must frequently have been struck, while reading the reports of the Olympic games, with the repeated references to meters and other units of the Metric System, and it is most significant that most of the newspapers of the country abstained from mentioning the equivalents of the metric measures. The reason is evidently to be found in the fact that the more efficient teaching of the metric system in this country is being felt, and the absence of many enquiries as to the meaning of the metric terms goes far to prove that it would not occasion much trouble to the people to become familiar with the new system of weights and measures when it is adopted.

There are none so deaf as those who will not hear and there are none so opposed to the adoption of the Metric System as those who are least able to form a reliable opinion.

I was to some extent exercised up to a certain point during the progress of our campaign by the fact that our movement was opposed by Mr. Bennett Brough, Secretary of the Iron and Steel Institute. I thought he ought to know what were the practical difficulties in the way of changing from one system to the other. But I quite changed my view when I heard that while acting as Chairman of a meeting called to oppose the adoption of the Metric System, Mr. Brough said that he had been much puzzled when buying some cheap French wine at 30 francs per doz. to find out the price per bottle. The gentleman seemed to imagine that this difficulty was typical of the troubles which the use of the Metric System would impose upon Britons. His surprise and consternatton were evident when a member of the audience remarked that any junior class boy could tell him that 30 francs per dozen represented 2 1-2 francs each. As a matter of fact neither the question nor the supposed difficulty had anything to do with the Metric System.

The forward march of the Metric System has become most noticeable to those persons who are in a position to hear of the progress of the reform. For the first time in the history of the system it may now be said that every Government of Continental Europe has approved of it and has realised that its universal adoption is inevitable. The Russian Government has shown exceptional enterprise in prescribing the use of the system in the Medical services of its Army and Navy, and Japan is preparing a law to further its use. The United States Army and Navy have used the Metric System for medical purposes for some years. In this country the delegates from Divisions of the British Medical Association unanimously expressed their approval of the system; they will be pleased to hear that the change was made in the United States medical services without trouble. Moreover, the use of Metric terms is growing rapidly in Great Britain and they are becoming widely understood; in fact, while we are unaware we are, perhaps slowly but surely, going through the process of adopting the Metric System.

I say this in full recollection of the adverse vote in the House of Commons last year. That adverse vote was largely influenced by the attitude of Mr. L. George—then President of the Board of Trade—who really knew so little about the subject that he said that "the Metric System had broken down hopelessly in France."

The French Ministers of Commerce has since made it quite clear that such a statement was as wide of the mark as are most of the statements used by those who try to hinder the adoption of a simple and almost universal system of weights and measures which will be a great boon to the nation.

I never forget that the late Lord Kelvin described our present collection of weights and measures as time-wasting and brain-wearing.—Yours, etc.,

E. JOHNSON,
Honorary Secretary.
The Decimal Association,
London, August 11.

THE provisional recognition of Baron A. de Heyking as Russian Consul-General, Bombay, is now formally confirmed.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged between Charles K. Philips, second son of the late G. H. Philips and Mrs. Philips, of Abbey Cwmhir, Penybont, Radnorshire, and Bertha Florence, youngest daughter of the late Brig.-Surg. Lieut.-Col. E. Selous, Indian Medical Service, and Mrs. Selous, of 5 Gliddon Road, West Kensington.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUGUST 28.

The depression in the North of the Bay has moved towards the Circars and Orissa Coast, but is still some considerable distance from them. It has been the cause of general rain on the East Coast, from Vizagapatam, northwards to Chota Nagpur and Bengal and local rain in Hyderabad; while there has been nearly general rain in Lower Central Burma.

Depression in the United Provinces, East Central India, East Punjab, in conjunction with the former disturbances, has given nearly general rain in the Eastern half of the Central Provinces and South Behar. Over the rest of the country, only isolated falls of rain havo occurred.

The principal rainfall amounts are—Mergui, two inches; Tavoy, three inches; Moulmein and Rangoon, four inches; Yamethin, and Monywa, one and a half inches; Minbu, one inch; Calcutta, one and a half inches; Burdwan and Balasore, two inches; Benares, three-quarters of an inch; Cawnpore, Jhansi and Chakrata, two inches; Agra and Dehra Dun, three inches; Mainpuri, Muktesar and Meerut, one inch; Delhi, two inches; Simla and Khushab, one and a half inches; Sutna, Jubbulpore and Raipur, two inches; Pendra, three inches; Ratnagiri and Goa, one and a half inches.

Clouds have decreased in Eastern Bengal and Bihar; skies are only lightly clouded in these areas, as well as in Kashmir, South-West Punjab and Sind; but in the rest of the country they are generally heavily overcast. Humidity is in defect in Eastern Bengal, and Assam, and South-East of Madras, but generally in excess in North-West India. Temperature is normal or in defect.

Forecast.—Nearly general rain is probable in Burma, Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, East Central India, the Central Provinces, and Hyderabad and local rain in the United Provinces, the Punjab, Rajputana, Gujarat and the West Coast of the Peninsula.

The Mail Steamer reports a fresh to moderate monsoon, and that there has been a decided decrease in the strength of the monsoon in the West Arabian Sea.

RAINFALL REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 28.

The returns to-day published, show, that the rainfall of the past week has been below the average in Eastern Bengal, the West of Rajputana and of Central India, and over the greater part of the Peninsula there has not been much change in the departure from the normal of seasonal rainfall.

In Hyderabad (Sind) and South-East Madras the rainfall, which, last week, was nearly normal, is now in defect, while the percentage of deficiency shown in Bihar and the East of the United Provinces, has decreased to some extent.

In addition to these divisions, the rainfall is also in defect, in Eastern Bengal, South Hyderabad and the whole of Madras, excluding Malabar.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Espla-nade	Byculla	Malabar Hill	Fort	Colaba.
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered.....	63·80	69·76	59·92	45·81	
Friday, 28th August.....	0·08	0·10	0·14	0·09	
Total.....	63·88	69·86	60·06	49·90	
Up to same date last year...	89·94	93·65	94·59	97 31	

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.

August 28.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1906.	Corpdg Total 1907.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill...	0·80	54·55	44·73	88·68

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 28TH AUGUST, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 28th August, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Delhi reports 2·30 inches of rain and Ambala 0·62 inch. Skies are clear in the south-west and moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect except at Multan but the minimum is normal over the whole division. Winds are south-westerly at Multan and south-easterly or easterly at the other stations.

The United Provinces.—General rain has fallen; Cawnpore has received 2·35 inches, Mainpuri 1·09 inches, Agra 2·54 inches and Jhansi 2·33 inches. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature has fallen and is low during the day, the deficiency from normal at Mainpuri amounting to 11°; at night it is normal. Winds are south-westerly at Jhansi and north-easterly or easterly elsewhere.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur has had a light fall of rain. Skies are heavily overcast in North Rajputana but are lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity continues normal in Sind and in excess in Rajputana. Maximum temperature is normal or in defect while the minimum is high at Jacobabad and equal to the average at the other stations. Winds are south-easterly in Upper Sind and westerly over the rest of the division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies remain generally heavily clouded. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Temperature has risen slightly but is during the day still in defect in Gujarat, Kathiawar and Cutch; at night it is normal everywhere. Winds are south-westerly.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has occurred except in the western districts; Jubbulpore has had 2·35 inches, Saugor 0·29inch, Hoshangabad 0·70inch, Raipur 2·45 inches, and Chanda 0·25 inch. Skies are heavily overcast. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is lower than usual over the whole division but the minimum is equal to the average. Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been general; Ratnagiri has had 1·29 inches, Mormugao 0·70 inch and Karwar 1·02 inches. Skies are heavily overcast except at Ratnagiri where cloud has decreased. The moisture in the air has increased but is still equal to the average. Temperature is normal. Winds are west-south-westerly.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—General rain has fallen in Hyderabad; Hyderabad records 0·64 inch and Nizamabad 0·28inch. In the Deccan Belgaum has had a light fall. Cloud has increased and skies are now generally heavily overcast. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature continues in defect in the North Bombay Deccan and normal elsewhere; the minimum is everywhere normal. Winds are westerly to north-westerly.

General Remarks.—Pressure has risen in Northern India and has become normal in the Punjab but it continues in large defect in the United Provinces and North Rajputana. Gradients between the United Provinces and the Kathiawar Coast are not so steep as yesterday.

General and heavy rain has fallen in the United Provinces and the adjacent districts of the Punjab and in the East Central Provinces. Precipitation has occurred in Hyderabad. It has increased in the Konkan but practically no rain has fallen in Malabar.

Nearly general rain is probable in the Central Provinces and local rain on the West Coast and in Rajputana. A few falls may occur in the Deccan, Gujarat, Kathiawar and West Central India.

P. and O. Mail Steamer Report:—S. S. "Egypt," which left Aden on the 23rd, experienced from Long. 52deg. to 55deg. E. moderate, from there upto 62deg. E. fresh, and thence to arrival moderate, monsoon. She had from Long. 53deg. E. considerable south-westerly sea and swell and from Long. 59deg. E. cloudy or overcast skies, but passing or local showers only at Long. 69deg. and 70deg. E.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended in Friday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (27th)	112·1	81·1	...	0·00
Jask (27th)	94·3	84·3	...	0·00
Muskat (27th)	93·8	86·1	...	0·00
Multan	99·3	84·9	...	5·15
Rawalpindi	88·9	74·6	...	34·70
Lahore	93·9	79·2	...	25·80
Sirsa	...	...	...	...
Ambala	87·5	75·0	0·62	16·66
Delhi	...	...	...	...
Agra	88·0	77·0	2·54	31·09
Mainpuri	79·8	77·0	1·09	28·35
Jhansi	81·5	75·0	2·33	28·79
Cawnpore	84·9	76·6	2·35	27·17
Allahabad	84·6	77·5	0·03	28·48
Jacobabad	100·6	82·3	...	2·80
Karachi	85·0	77·0	...	5·60
Ajmer	84·9	74·7	...	25·26
Jaipur	88·2	72·6	0·10	26·57
Kotah	87·5	77·6	...	23·28
Bhuj	84·6	73·5	...	11·15
Dwarka	83·3	77·2	...	13·20
Veraval	79·2	76·3	...	21·13
Rajkot	86·4	74·7	...	17·53
Bhavnagar Para	88·6	76·0	...	35·38
Surat	84·1	77·1	...	43·16
Ahmedabad	86·1	74·7	0·01	32·15
Deesa	85·8	73·4	0·01	37·39
Neemuch	84·9	70·7	...	21·82
Indore	81·1	71·1	0·04	28·46
Jubbulpore	82·0	73·3	2·35	48·60
Saugor	81·6	72·5	0·29	29·64
Hoshangabad	78·1	72·9	0·70	32·23
Khandwa	81·7	74·1	...	15·81
Akola	83·2	73·6	...	26·53
Amraoti	79·3	72·8	0·02	23·96
Nagpur	83·6	74·6	0·05	35·30
Chanda	83·5	74·5	0·25	46·45
Raipur	84·7	73·6	2·45	39·83
Bombay	83·8	76·6	0·09	45·90
Ratnagiri	82·3	74·9	1·29	71·72
Mormugao	84·0	74·2	0·70	99·62
Karwar	84·3	...	1·02	127·61
Malegaon	88·4	71·1	0·03	9·12
Ahmednagar	89·4	69·5	0·01	6·44
Poona	79·5	69·3	0·66	12·25
Sholapur	87·8	70·9	...	11·32
Bijapur	85·2	69·7	0·08	4·05
Belgaum	75·3	65·6	0·13	50·71
Aurangabad	78·2	69·2	...	12·63
Nizamabad (Indur)	85·9	72·7

HIGH COURT.

GAMBLING IN BASSEIN.

A Clever Capture.

In the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton have disposed of an appeal preferred by Ramrao Bhawoo, accused No. 6 in the case, who was convicted by Mr. H. Dixon, Second Class Magistrate, Bassein, of gaming in a common gaming-house, and was sentenced to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. V. G. Ajinkya appeared for the accused.

Mr. Dixon said in his finding in the case that this was a complaint preferred by the police sub-inspector of Bassein, charging accused No. 1 with keeping a common gaming-house, and seven other accused, among whom was the appellant No. 6, with gaming therein. It appeared that the sub-inspector of police, Bassein, obtained a warrant from the First Class Magistrate, on the 22nd October 1907, in respect of the house of accused No. 1 On the authority of this warrant, the sub-inspector, accompanied by policemen and a "Panch" proceeded on the night of the 28th, to house of accused No. 1, which appeared to be closed. Through an opening in a window on the northern side, the sub-inspector and some of the others saw some persons gambling inside and crying out "pobara and chhak". There was light in the house, and money was being exchanged among the accused. Some policemen managed to open a window on the eastern side which did not appear to have been fastened from inside. The police and the "Panch" gained admittance through this window, when it was found that the accused were in disorder. One man managed to escape, and one had got on to the loft and was trying to run away. Thus all the first seven accused were caught in the house. Accused No. 8 was arrested by Naik Rama on the afternoon of the following day near the Pimpalpar "naka." Four of them were caught at the place where gambling was going on. Two were caught in a northern room. At the place where the accused were seen playing were found two lamps burning. In a corner of the same room were found some money, ivory dice, a pack of playing cards, dice wrapped up in paper; and three pairs of country shoes. Money was found on the persons of some of the accused. There had been one trial of all the accused. No. 1 admitted that he was merely playing cards along with six others in the ordinary way and that he was not gambling. He also stated that he had not been keeping or using his house as a common gaming-house. The latter charge could not be brought home to him, Mr. Dixon said, since there was no evidence about repeated use of the house for gambling purposes for the gain of the person owning the house. All the accused were convicted of gaming and sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for fifteen days, each. This punishment, Mr. Dixon said, was inflicted in order to prevent Bassein being turned into a den of gamblers. Great credit was due to the sub-inspector of police for the promptness and ability with which he detected the case, and for the personal inconvenience and risk undergone by him.

Their Lordships rejected the appeal, and confirmed the conviction and sentence.

CONVICTION AND SENTENCE QUASHED.

In the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton have disposed of an application for revision, made by Shankar Govind Dharmath, a cultivator, who had been sentenced to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. K. R. Panjikaran, First Class Magistrate of Gokak, Belgaum, on convicting him of a charge of burglary, in the house of Krishnaji Govind, Brahmin, a pleader's 'karkun,' or vernacular clerk, and stealing from a box articles of wearing apparel valued at Rs. 44. Mr. Robertson, with Mr. C. A. Rele, pleader, appeared for the accused. The accused's defence was that there was no legal evidence against him; the alleged stolen property was not found on him; he was not present at the time in the place; and there was enmity. Accused's application was, on presentation, admitted on the file by the Hon. Mr. Basil Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton on 22nd July when he was ordered to be enlarged on bail, and a rule was issued against the Magistrate to show cause why the conviction should not be quashed. The rule came on for argument before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Heaton this week, when their lordships, after hearing counsel, quashed the conviction and sentence.

A LAY OF THE LAW.

[*Inspired by Phadkejee.*]

If you're in for rank sedition
In a popular edition,
And you think ten years' perdition
Is too much.

Go and get a fat-fee counsel,
Who a judge or beak to trounce'll
Argufy and bounce'll,
Just as such.

Then they'll cut your heavy sentence,
On expressing your repentance
Your contrition and deep pen'tence
Several years.

It may be much mistaken,
And your confidence is shaken
When a rascal saves his bacon
And his tears.

But the Sirkar's always lenient
When it finds it quite convenient
To apply a mild expedient
Of its own.

When a case is sub-judicey
You must be quite nicey-nicey
And as mum as micey-micey
With a bone.

You'll be run in for a teacher,
A pernicious, dirty preacher,
Nasty horrid rebel creature
All alone.

If you venture an expression,
(The result of mere obsession),
Or from truth a slight digression—
If its known.

And the world will say "yon fellow,
With his journalism yellow,
And his bovine blust'rous bellow's
Got his own."

GALBUNGARJEE.

SIR GILBERT PARKER, M.P., sends to the "Times" copies of correspondence between "...lf and Colonel Seely, Under-Secretary for ...anies, as to the number of English officials ...nched in the Transvaal. While Mr. ... at the Colonial Office, Sir Gilbert ... retre... ...re juggled and information was Churchill wa... ...d. It was hoped that under ... figures w... ...el Seely we should have ... but Colonel Seely has ... Elgin and Colo... ...ngs, and has con... ... with legerdemain, ... mouth, ... misled the House of Comm... ...jected himself out of his own.

THE EAST TIBETAN REVOLT AND ITS SUPPRESSION.

Massacre of French Missionaries.

The Bulletin du Comite de l'Asie Francaise gives a most interesting narrative by M. Jacques Bacot of the important events that have transpired during the last few years in South-Eastern Tibet on the borders of Western China, and which have inaugurated a new epoch in the relations between the two countries. M. Bacot devoted the whole of 1907 towards exploring this difficult and little-known region. From the lips of missionaries who had managed to escape the fate that had overtaken their colleagues, from Chinese mandarins, and from the soldiers of his own escort, who had been eye-witnesses of many of the gruesome events, M. Bacot arrived at a reliable conspectus of the Tibetan revolt of 1905-06 and the repressive measures instituted by the Chinese.

At the close of the British expedition to Lhassa, China had quite resigned itself to the prospect of losing its protectorate, feeble though it was over Western Tibet—*i.e.*, Lhassa and the country lying within its jurisdiction—and determined, therefore, to strengthen its hold over the eastern region, adjoining China, as far west as Chiamdo. A Chinese envoy was sent to organize matters, but demands for forced labour made by this functionary raised the alarm and discontent of the Tibetans, and this, combined with the retreat of the Britsh expedition, which was attributed mainly to fear, inspired the lamas with the idea of reconquering the whole region. Batang, which thus became the focus of the revolt, is a fairly well-known town on the main Sze-chuan route to Lhassa, distant about 45 days' journey from the last-named place and 20 days' journey from Ta-tsien-lu. Its importance lies in its huge monastery which consists of numerous ecclesiastical buildings grouped and disposed in streets with a fine cypress avenue and encircled by ramparts, the monasteries in these parts being not only lamaseries but fortresses as well. The number of bonzes or monks at Batang is 1,800, and each is said to own a horse and gun. Alarmed at the menacing attitude of the monks, the Kincha, as the Chinese envoy was called, sent to Sze-chuan for Chinese troops, but the messenger was intercepted, and when the Kincha set out himself in quest of assistance, he was attacked and killed. The next victims were two French missionaries, the Peres Mussot and Soulie, who were both arrested and decapitated. The lamas followed up these murders with an insolent letter of defiance to the Viceroy of Sze chuan. In reply, the mandarin We-si managed to get together some Chinese troops, and advanced as far as Atentze, but here he was opposed by a superior force of Tibetans and, taking refuge in the place was immediately besieged. Atentze itself is a small trading town, situated at a height of about 10,000ft. and surrounded by wooded hills. From a strategic point of view it is described as a veritable rat-trap. The mandarin, in despair, tried to send for help to the French missionaries at Tse-ku but these unfortunately had in the meantime been murdered—viz., Pere Dubernard, who had resided there over 30 years, and whose name is well known to geographers, and Pere Bour donnec, who had not long arrived there from Yerkalo. An English botanist, a Mr. F——, managed to effect his escape. A military mandarin sent from Atentze with an escort of 50 soldiers to bring help from Tong-chu-lin, a neighbouring monastery, was treacherously entrapped by the lamas; his escort were assasinated while they were asleep, and the unfortunate mandarin flayed alive. Eventually the imprisoned mandarin of We-si managed to make terms with the besiegers, and returned home only to fall into the hands of his superior, the prefect of Li-kiang, who condemned him to death for treason and betraying his trust.

The Tibetan revolt was eventually quelled by a former Governor of Cheng-tu-fu, named Eul Fong, who has a sinister reputation for ferocity and cruelty. He pillaged and burnt the great Batang monastery, which is now nothing but a heap of blackened ruins. Summary vengeance was taken the ringleaders of the revolt, and many of the monks were pursued and executed. Three thousand of them, however, with the same number of laymen with their wives and children took refuge in a strongly fortified lamasery about 12 days south-east of Batang, called San-pin-lin. The water supply in this fortress was derived from underground conduits, and 15 years' provisions were said to be stored in the towers. The siege commenced in November, 1905, and lasted six months. As the place was surrounded by a series of eight lines of fortifications, mines were dug by the besiegers; the Tibetans replied by counter mines, and some sanguinary fights ensued below the surface. At last the Chinese, who were themselves nearly perishing from want of food, succeeded in cutting off the water supply, and subsequently a detachment in the disguise of a Tibetan relieving force obtained surreptitious access to the fortress, and massacred the whole population.

At the close of 1906 the country seemed to have quieted down, and the missionaries, after two years' absence, had returned to their ruined homes. There was for a time a recrudescence of trouble with the monks of Lagongun, a lamasery opposite Yerkale, but this was all. The present position of affairs is that Chinese Tibet is divided up between Sze-chuan and Yunnan. The old "regime," with its mixed Chinese and native administration and a dominant heirarchy of monks, has been abolished, and the lamaseries have been destroyed. It is proposed to construct a new province carved out of the Tibetan parts of Sze-chuan and Yunnan, with its headquraters at Batang. With it will probably be incorporated the Tesarong country, which speaking comparatively, is well peopled and rich. The Chinese Government have placed the famous "Chao," or Commissioner named above, Eal Fong, to whose energy the retention of the country is mainly due, at the head of affairs, and he asks for about £600,000 to enable the Yamens to be rebuilt (the materials and workmen for which will have all to come from China), rice-fields to be replanted, roads to be improved, and telegraph lines to be repaired. A wire already runs from Ta-tsien-in to Batang, and it will doubtless be extended to Chiamdo and southward to We-si and Talifu. A school to enable the Chinese to learn Tibetan has been founded at Ta-tsien-lu, and M. Bacot remarks it is a significant event for Chinese authorities to stoop to learn the language of barbarians. In conclusion, he remarks that considerable uncertainty attaches to future events in these regions, for the Chinese policy of supporting the lama authority in western Tibet and destroying it in Chinese Tibet is one that is most full of doubtful and dangerous issues.—"Times."

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

"PAN-ISLAMISM AND THE KHALIFATE."

Sir George Birdwood writes to the "Times":—

Sir,—Mr. Halil Halid is insufficiently explicit, and therefore misleading, in dealing in the second paragraph of his letter in "The Times" of this morning with the subject of the "Ottoman Calipate"—so-called.

In legal fact and religious principle there is no "Ottoman Caliphate"; the very phrase is a contradiction in terms; and is the expression of a fraudulent and arrogant assumption that has always been denounced by the Arabs, and is regarded by the Wahabis as an abhorrent blasphemy. The Caliphate or, Vicegerency of God on Earth, must, according to all Sunni Muslims, be in the family of Mahomed, "the Prophet of God," and the tribe of Koreish; and within the limits of the tribe and family the office is elective, and not hereditary. It passed from the Ommiads (661-750) to the Abbassads (750-1258) and when the latter dynasty was overthrown by the Tartars some of the family sought a refuge in Egypt where Selim I., on the conquest of that country (1516-17) obtained, according to a doubtful tradition, a cession of the sacred office from the titular Abbassad Caliph Mutawakkal III., who died at Cairo 1538. The claims of the Emperors of Morocco and the Muslim Emperors of Delhi were altogether over-looked?

Of course, there is for the Ottoman Sultans "the right of the sword," and the impressive fact of the guardianship of Mecca and Jerusalem, for which Christians at least have cause to be grateful, and the fact that they hold in their hands certain alleged sacred relics, as "the cloak of Mahomed" and "the sword of Omar," both of which are only o less doubtful authenticity than the bogus nominaf tion of Mutawakkal.

As to the individual candidate for the Caliphate, according to all orthodox Sunnis, he must not only be a Koreish, but have reached manhood, and be of sound body and mind, and a freeman, and a powerfully learned man (in the law Koran), and of just judgment, and good counsel.

I limit myself to this brief statement of facts, for when, over 30 years ago, I discussed them with circumstance in the columns of "The Times," the legal successor to the Caliphate I then indicated by name and place died immediately afterward, while for over 20 years afterward I myself was subject ed to considerable inconveniences.

Furthermore, I venture, possibly with over-hardihood to disagree with Mr. Halil Halid's disparagement of the Pan-Islamic movement. So far as it is a Puritan movement, in morals, and in theology and tending to the consolidation of Islam under one theocratic head, it is devoutly to be welcomed by all who recognize in the Religion of Peace a protest alike against Asiatic idolatory on the one hand and European atheism on the other. The truly devout Mahomedan is the grandest gentleman I know; he fears God and he truly fears none else!

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—AUGUST 14.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major H W G Cole, I A	Capt P Howell, Q O Corps of Guides
Lieut D K Edgar, R E, B	Capt H H G Hyslop, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, supt of gymnasia
Mr E N Bell, B Cov	Capt L S Browne, 38 Dogras
Mr A P Collett, B Cov	Lieut J G Skene, 2-8 G R
Mr E H Radice, B Cov	Lieut A H Bald, 2-3 Q A O G R
Mr H G A Leveson, B Cov	Lieut R H Bott, I M S
Mr F D Couchman, B	Lieut E D D Smith, 27 Punj
Mr C L Biscoe, B	Lieut W Macdonald, 31 Punj
Mr J G Burn, B	Lieut W H Blood Q O Corps of Guides
Mr F E Bull, B	Lieut A P Y Langhorne, R G A, A D C to G O C 1st Dn
Mr A S Carew, B	Second Lieut R H Sheepshanks, Unattached List
Mr M Brown, M	
Brig.Gen F H R Drummond, C I E	
Brevet Col E A Kettlewell, 120 Raj	
Major A Lambert, V D, Coorg and Mysore R	
Major E C Creagh, 57 Rifles F F	

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major V Murray, R E, B, 6 mo on private affairs	Mr R A Wilson, B 1 mo M C
Capt J J Urwin, I M S B, study leave from 3-2-08 to 9-7-08	Lieut-Col F C Pereira I M S, M, study leave from 4-5-08 to 21-7-08
Capt T Hunter, I M S, B, study leave from 11-4-08 to 8-7-08	Major H de V Harvest, M 6 mo M C
Mr E Dawson, B Cov, 4 mo furl	Rt Rev A M Knight, bishop of Rangoon, M, 6 mo M C
Mr O F Jenkins, B Cov, 3 mo M C	Mr M J Murphy, M 3 mo M C
Mr H N Bolton, B Cov, 1½ mo furl	Brevet Col R F Allen D S O R E, 3 mo M C
Mr W C K Berrie, B, 1 mo furl	Lieut Col J C W Erck, 83 W L I, to 15-11-08
Mr R F Godfrey-Faussett B, 6 mo extraordinary leave, without pay	Major J Kendall, 18 Inf, to 8-5-09
Mr W E McKeana, B, 4 mo on private affairs, without pay	Major A F P Panton, 82 Punj, 6 mo M C
Mr C R Dun, B, furl to 7-11-09	Capt G D McCormick, 72 Punj, 3mo M C
Mr A J W Kitchin, B, 6 weeks' M C	Capt E F Holland, 1-19 Garh R 2 mo M C
Mr T R Dobson, B, 7 days' furl	Capt J H G Casserly, 129 Inf, 3 mo M C
Mr H F P Hall, B, 6 mo M C	Capt W H Hamilton, I M S, 6 mo M C
Mr H H Haines, B, 11 mo furl	Lieut A C P Cochran, 40 Pathans, 4 mo
Mr G Welch, B, 4mo M C	Lieut D Inglis, 1-4 G R, 4 mo
	Lieut W D Rathbone, 114 M L I, 3 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr H S Williamson, B Cov	Mr A W Smart, B
Mr C Brown, B	Major C H Alexander, 36 Cav
Mr H B W Garrick, B	Major F F Weedon, R E
Mr H F House, B	Capt A C Scott, R E
Mr D M Stewart, B	Lieut W N Ryves, 16 Cav
Mr C E Guiterman, B	Lieut W McWalters, S T C
Mr D H Keelan, B	Lieut J Park, I O D
Mr G W Meares, B	Lieut H E Meddlicott, 3 Skinner's H
Mr A Yusuf Ali, B	Lieut H C Pollock, R E
Mr F V Bellair-, B	
Lieut-Col J Crimmin, V C C I E, I M S, Bo	

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 29th August.

358.—Detail for the week ending 5th Proximo:—

Tuesday 1st Prox.—"I" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

"L" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 4-45 p.m.

"G" Coy. Parade on the Maidan at 6-30 p.m.

Practice for Buglers on the Maidan at 8 p.m.

Wednesday 2nd Prox.—"G" Coy. Parade on the Maidan at 7-30 a.m.

"M" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-30 p.m.

"H" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 5-30 p.m.

Thursday 3rd Prox.—"L" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 8 a.m.

"I" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

Friday 4th Prox.—"K" Coy. (John Connon School) Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-50 p. m.

All Recruits of the current season (except "G" Coy.) to parade at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m.

Dress.—Mufti.

Saturday 5th Prox.—"H" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 7-30 a. m.

359.—Parade.—There will no Parade for "G" Company on Monday the 31st instant.

360.—Reservists.—It is proposed to form a Reserve Company at an early date. N. C. Officers and Volunteers who wish to transfer to the above Company are requested to forward their names to Head-Quarters.

361.—Classfiring.—The Rifle Banges at Santa Cruz are placed at the disposal of O. C. "G" Company on Sunday the 30th Instant. Rifles.—Ammunition &c. will be in readiness on the Range.

Train leaves Church Gate 5-45 a.m.

362. Leave. The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence from 29th August 1908 28th February 1909, to No. 6434 Vol. A. C. Webb, "G" Company.

A. E. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

THE PAN-ANGLICAN OFFERING.

Proposed Destination of the Fund.

Mr. Archbishop of Canterbury writes:—The Committee of 33 members to whom was assigned the task of allocating the Thank-offering presented in St. Paul's Cathedral at the close of the Pan-Anglican Congress has held such meetings as were practicable during the sessions of the Lambeth Conference. The difficulties have been great, but the presence in England of Bishops from all parts of the world afforded an opportunity to important to be neglected. The Committee comprises leading representatives of India, Canada, Australasia, the West Indies, South Africa, and the Mission Fields of the Far East; it also includes certain leading English laymen (Lord Salisbury, Lord Cross, Lord Alverstone, Sir Lewis Dibdin, Sir John Kennaway and others,) and two ladies.

The duty assigned to us has proved to be a very difficult one, and it is clear that further inquiry, both general and statistical, is necessary before a final allocation of specific sums can be satisfactorily made. On the other hand, the public, and especially those who have contributed to the Fund, are entitled to know what is being done, and the Committee has, therefore, requested me to make public a short statement of the general lines upon which the allocation should, in its judgment, be based. We hope after the vacation weeks are over to set forth our proposals with more definiteness and detail. It has been from the first decided and made known that all money contributed in the British Isles would be spent in or on behalf of work carried on outside our own shores, and not for home purposes.

The total sum contributed is about £345,000. Of this amount about £125,000 has been already allotted to specific objects by the donors. We bear such individual allotment in mind as a factor in considering how to dispose of the remainder, amounting to about £220,000.

The Pan-Anglican Congress and the Lambeth Conference have alike made it clear to us that the primary need at the present juncture is the better education and equipment of men and women on whom devolves the main burden of work either in Colonial or Missionary fields. The need is widely various in character. The Colonies urgently require aid. For example, it is impossible for immigrants to make adequate provision at once in a newly-populated region. North-West Canada has a paramount claim because the need is paramount. South Africa and parts of Australasia are justified in their weighty appeal for aid, both clerical and educational. In Japan a concrete and well-considered scheme is set forth by the six Bishops, English and American, who are working there. They need, and they can use, a Theological College of the first order, well manned and thoroughly equipped. In China a welcome is offered to Western education; we are assured by the representatives, both of England and of America, who are there at work, that large sums might in this direction be most advantageously spent forthwith. From India and Ceylon come two special calls. The first is for Christian Colleges or Hostels. One notable scheme is already before us. The second is for the better training of Indian teachers, who can evangelize the village populations which are now waiting and asking for such instruction, especially in the Telugu country. Africa—West, East, and Central—has a special claim of its own in face of the rival endeavour of Christianity and Islam to absorb the pagan population. We do not forget the needs of South America, of Western Asia, and of the Islands of the Southern Seas.

On these needs, educational and other, we could usefully spend a much larger sum than the total that is now at our disposal, and we desire that this fact should be known before we proceed, even in outline, to specific allocation. We have been led to believe that there may be many donors who have withheld their gifts until they should know better the destination which would be suggested for them. If such should now come forward it would greatly facilitate the more detailed and particular task which lies before us a month or two hence. Our Treasurer (Mr. G. A King, Penn-road-house, Croydon) has been instructed to keep the Fund open till the close of the present year.

With one matter of imperative urgency we have felt justified in dealing without delay. The disaster caused by the earthquake in Jamaica was faced with a courage and a resoluteness which evoked universal praise, but the necessity proved to be more grave than could be met by even such efforts as these. We have definitely allocated £15,000 towards the sum required for replacing the Church buildings and other property then destroyed.

I ought to add that proposals are under our consideration for providing a Fund which can be utilized towards the expenses of such "Missions of Help" as may from time to time be sent to our Colonies and Mission Fields in a manner similar to what was done in South Africa a few years ago.

Such in outline is the course which we propose to follow, and we think that it ought to be now before the public.

RANDALL CANTUAR:

Lambeth Palace, August 10.

MR. JOHN LONG will shortly publish the late Mr. David Christie Murray's last novel. It is entitled "A Woman in Armour." The *motif* of the novel may be found in Tennyson's lines: "He that roars for Liberty, Faster binds the tyrant's power." In the Anarchist movement Mr. David Christie Murray has found his material, and he has constructed a story that whirls the reader through a series of desperate and exciting adventures. Apart from its intrinsic merits, the last story written by so able a craftsman as Mr. David Christie Murray, must possess a special interest for his many old admirers.

STORIES OF THE STREET.

It is sometimes an easy matter to fool the public but you can't keep it up very long and every time a man is fooled another sceptic is made. Scepticism is allowable when reading in home newspapers about some incident occurring in a distant part of the world, but the circumstances are entirely different when refers to some one in Bombay, friends and neighbours, people we know, whom we can see, and with whom we can talk it over.

Dr. G. Chandoobhoy, L.M. & S., Dispensary, 158, Khadak, opp. Khoja Jamatkhana, says:—It is gratifying to note that out of the many preparations for the cure of urinary and kidney complaints, I have found Doan's Backache Kidney Pills the best, especially for gravel, which is now-a-days a very common disease or disorder. The medicine being in the from of pills is easily taken by patients, who as a rule soon tire of liquid medicines. The merit of this preparation is its strongest recommendation.

They restore health to the delicate kidney organism, helping the kidneys to purify the blood and remove the liquid poison that cause backache, rheumatism, urinary trouble, dropsy, diabetes and Bright's disease.

Sold by medicine dealers who will not offer something else for the sake of a larger profit, at Rs 2 per bottle, or 6 for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P.O. Box 20, Bombay.

If you mention this Paper your order will be sent postage and packing free.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

A PRIMA DONNA'S EMERALDS.

The sensation of the opera season just closed has been Madame Cavalieri's emeralds, writes a correspondent. Not Madame Cavalieri's beauty, which is great; nor her grace, which is unusual; nor her singing, which is very fine indeed; nor her acting which is the best we have ever seen on the stage of Covent Garden—but those big, green, flawless stones with which she arrays herself to the tune of many thousands of pounds. They are emeralds said to have belonged to an empress, and their like has yet to be displayed in England. The Roman singer is one of the few women who has ever succeeded in looking well in emeralds, which are hard and masculine and distinctly unbecoming.

THE UNBECOMINGNESS OF DIAMONDS.

As a matter of fact, all valuable gems are more or less unflattering to their wearers, and the finer their lustre the more severe the test laid upon the owner's beauty. Diamonds, for instance, are quite the most unbecoming stones of all. Their glitter kills the sparkle of a woman's eyes and teeth, makes the sheen on her hair appear a poor thing, fights for attention with the beauty of her features and the delicacy of her colouring, and draws attention away from her. We admire the tiara, the necklaces and the brooches more than the woman, and thus is her object defeated, at all events if that object is to enhance her beauty rather than to advertise her wealth. The modern diamond tiara is, it must be said, a much less deplorable object than its forbear, the Victorian fender, and our modern methods of hairdressing are likewise all to the good. A low wreath of diamonds such as the Queen and other artistically-minded ladies wore during the late season, set well back upon softly waved or curled hair, is less marring to beauty than anything of the kind yet invented. Did one contemplate the dowager with severely treated hair on which rested a sort of diamond fence, with aught but a shiver of distaste?

RED STONES AND BLUE.

Rubies, which rank next to diamonds in the matter of cost, are but a poor investment for most women, since their red is of a quality few complexions can endure without detriment. They are also bad night stones even when lavishly set about with diamonds, the red looking black against almost any background. Arranged in masses on a ruby velvet gown they are probably seen at their best, but the woman whose jewel-cases boast but few of them need not waste her time in regrets. Sapphires are also of the gloomy family in spite of the lustre which at their finest they possess, but they can be worn with entire advantage by the fair woman with dark-blue eyes and brown hair in a reddish or yellow light. Jewels should always relate to spots of colour, and these spots are chiefly to be found in the eyes.

A REMARKABLE INDIAN LADY.

It has been given to Mrs. Dosebai Cowasji Jehanghir Jessawalla to make history, writes "T.P's Weekly." A somewhat frail old lady, rather slow in her movements, but dominated by an energy of spirit evidenced in her dark, flashing eye, clad in the fashion of Indian women, with an embroidered 'sari' over her head, it is small wonder that during the past few months she has attracted special attention in London, from the King and Queen downwards, for it is due largely to this veteran of seventy-six that the education of women in Indian has been made possible.

THE WEDDING OUTFIT.

Seventy years ago, when the courageous mother of little Dosebai determined to send her daughter to an English school in Bombay, there was consternation among the leaders of the Parsi community. The unconventional was considered irreligious; there were threats to ostracise the family, and worse still, it was declared that Dosebai would find no husband! But, nothing daunted the child's education went on and eventually opposition ceased, leaving the victory with the women. Even the desired husband was found, himself as advanced in his views with regard to women's eduation as Dosebai's mother. The one trouble of the young couple, however, was how to make use of the Western articles included in the wedding outfit in an orthodox household on the patriarchal plan. The solution was found very soon when Mr. and Mrs. Jessawala were able to start their own home and in it to follow their own inclinations. But an English education did not interfere with Mrs. Jessawalla's skill in ordering her household; she acquired fame in two distinct directions cooking and embroidery. A specimen of her work in gold and silver embroidery gained a prize in the Indian and Colonial Exhibition held in London some years ago, but her heart's desire was fulfilled quite recently when the King and Queen accepted from their venerable subject an embroidered cap and a dress trimming, sparkling with jewels.

GOING ROUND THE WORLD.

Mrs. Jessawalla is now a widow, but during her husband's lifetime she was able to gratify her desire to travel, "Travel as Teacher" appeals to her strongly. She saw her own country first, when journeys had to be made in tongas not in trains. Then she came to Europe, and on her first visit had a private interview with Pope Leo XIII. at Rome and made a balloon ascent at the first Paris Exhibition, receiving a medal for her courage. Queen Victoria, knowing of her pioneer work in the cause of women's education, paid her the honour inviting her to participate in the Jubilee festivities of 1887. And now, in her seventy-seventh year, she is completing a tour of the world. In China, Japan, and America the Parsi pioneer has been received with warmest welcome.

MEMORY MEANS MONEY.
TIME IS MONEY
Prof. James'
ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS
STRENGTHEN THE MEMORY, THEREBY SAVING TIME AND MONEY.

The possession of a really good memory is indispensable to every man or woman; it is the very foundations of success. A man with a defective memory cannot succeed; on the other hand, a good memory is the most certain key to success. The poorest memory can be developed and strengthened by a regular use of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements of special value to BUSINESSMEN, CLERKS, TUTORS, EXAMINATION CANDIDATES, and all engaged in mental occupations.

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls renew vitality, substitute strength for weakness, keen wits for dulled brains and transform the dejected or despondent into healthy minded, cheerful men and women.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels becomes regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Price, Rs. 2 per bot, of 40 Pills; V. P. P. extra.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co., 156G Market, Bombay, No. 2.

A HOSPITAL NURSE

Nervous Disorders, Exhaustion, Overwrought Nerves—

Over and over again clever and capable people find themselves without a scrap of energy to do the work that is offered them, and this actually was the predicament of a skilled and experienced hospital nurse, who tells us she was so prostrated by nervous exhaustion and overwork, that had it not been for the abundant energy and nerve force she derived from Phosferine, she must have refused a most desirable appointment. Our correspondent states that whenever she feels her work getting 'too much' for her she braces up her system with a course of Phosferine; such an assurance from a trained hospital nurse is practical evidence of the unfailing efficacy of Phosferine in all nervous disorders. There is proof—absolute *proof*, from the Royal Families of Europe, proof from great doctors like Dr. Gordon Stables, M.D., C.M., from famous singers like Caruso, athletes so renowned as C. B. Fry and Apollo, proof final and conclusive that whatever nervous disorder they suffered from, Phosferine *cured* it, however exhausted the system was, Phosferine *recreated* and *increased* their energy and vitality.

Cured Outright.

A Hospital Nurse writes:—"On several occasions I have derived great benefit from taking Phosferine. The last time after nursing a near relation through a long and trying illness, I was thoroughly exhausted and run down, and the slightest exertion made me painfully tired, but even one bottle of Phosferine worked wonders, the distressing symptoms disappeared, and I can now walk miles without experiencing any feeling of fatigue or weakness. In other respects I have found Phosferine an excellent tonic and restorative for overwrought nerves, and in any derangement of the nervous system it is a remedy that I can confidently rely upon to fulfil all that it claims to accomplish. Particularly for the long hours and careful attention that I must necessarily devote to my cases, the best preparation is a course of Phosferine, as in this way I obtain sufficient energy to carry out the most exacting work without feeling any ill effects."—April 29, 1908. (Name and address on request).

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Brain-Fag
Influenza	Premature Decay	Exhaustion	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Backache	Stomach Disorders	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family of the Empress of Russia of the King of Greece — H.M. the Queen of Roumania, H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia, H.I.M. the Emperor of China

And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.

Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

Wholesale Agents:—

Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co. 60, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

Weakened Vitality Impoverished Blood

Read what Ayer's Sarsaparilla did for a well-known city missionary, who writes:

"I was for many years a sufferer from boils and other eruptions of a like nature, caused by the impoverished state of my blood. My appetite was poor and my system a good deal run down. Knowing the value of

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

by observation of the good it had done to others, I began taking it. My appetite improved almost from the first dose; then my general health improved, and now it is excellent. I feel a hundred per cent. stronger, and I attribute this result to Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which I recommend with all confidence as the best blood medicine ever devised."

As now made, Ayer's Sarsaparilla contains no alcohol.

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas.

Be sure you get "Ayer's."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

AYER'S PILLS, the best family laxative.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. H. THE MAHARAJA

GAEKWAD OF BARODA.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.

Oculists and Scientific Refractionists

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THE FIRST AND ONLY FIRM

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With 18 Years' Practical Experience,

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PRICES:—EXTREMELY MODERATE.

A Pocket Manual "The human eye and its Scientific Correction," free on application.

BARGAINS IN PIANOS.

S. ROSE & Co. have a large Stock of Pianos by First Class Makers.

NEW, Rs. 300 to Rs. 4,500

USED, Rs. 150 to Rs. 1,000

PIANOS BY ERARD KNAKE, STEINWAY, COLLARD, BRINSMEAD, Etc., Etc.

Special terms for Cash Monthly Payments.

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FORT, BOMBAY.

Subscriptions now being booked for the GRAND ITALIAN OPERA, FORT, BOMBAY.

SEE ADVERTISEMENTS.

A large and assorted stock of superior Immortelle wreaths. Marble Monuments Marble Floorings, Tables, &c.

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40, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

Civil vs. Military.

One hears with pleasure that the proposed Charity match, Civil vs. Military, will take place on the 10th September and that the proceeds will be handed over to the Indo-British School. Though the Scots B team have come out on top of the League they have not beaten the best of our civilian teams by wide margins, and the picked eleven of the latter should make a very good fight of it in the match under mention. The idea of course emanates from Mr. F. Hogan, the Rovers' Hon. Secretary, and it is to be sincerely hoped this will become an annual affair.

With a view of getting the best possible team together, a match has been fixed for Monday, after which the Committee will discuss the teams for another test game on Wednesday. The Committee consists of Messrs. A. N. H. Cole, Bombay Gymkhana, C. H. Cooke, Government Telegraph, L. H. Rose, Y. M. C. A., G. Thomas, Commercial Gymkhana, and G. Walton, Rovers. A Committee has also been formed in Colaba to select the Military team. An encouragement to the players are the silver medals that will be presented to the winners.

In their selections for the first game the Committee have successfully picked out the best men though one would like to see the Telegraph centre half included. A suggestion they might also adopt is to give Ward a trial at centre forward, as whereas this position in the majority of teams is not very strong there are plenty of good backs. Any further remarks may be left over till after Monday's game.

The kick-off will be at 5-40 on the Cooperage, and the following are those that were selected at the meeting on Friday the 21st.

Thompson, Bom. Gym.— Goal.		—Mercer, Govt. Tel.
Kelly, Y.M.C.A. Edwards, Govt. Tel.	Backs.	Ward, Bom. Gym. Chapman, Coml.Gym
Jaegar, Y.M.C.A. Osborne, Coml. Gym. Bussey, Bom. Gym.	Half Backs.	Simms, Bom. Gym. Hotz, Coml. Gym. Petty, Rovers
Moir, Bom. Gym. Woosey, Coml. Gym. Farrell, Rovers Holman, Govt. Tel. T. Brewin, Y.M.C.A.	Forwards.	Harwood, Coml. Gym. Cowper, Govt. Tel. G. Brewin, Y.M.C.A. H.Templeton, Y.M.C.A Poyntz, Rovers
Reserves.	C. Templeton, Y M C A ... Withers, Rovers	Backs.
	Taylor, Govt. Telegraphs	Half Back.
	Edie, Govt. Telegraphs ... Dowling, Y M C A	Forwards.

R. I. M. vs. Y. M. C. A.

The above teams met in a friendly yesterday on the Oval, which in parts was in a very slushy condition. Throughout the Y. M. C. A. had the better of the game, T. Brewin, Jaeger and Kelly shewing up well.

In the first half a kick out by the R. I. M. custodian hit Templeton and rebounded into goal. They scored again in the second moiety through T. Brewin and run out winners by 2 goals to nil.

NOVICES' BOXING TOURNAMENT.

Second Battalion, Royal Scots.

The Tournament was concluded last night, when the Semi-finals and Finals were fought out. Again the Garrison Gymnasium was packed to overflowing and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed throughout.

The fights were not of such a high order as on the first night. The one sole exception to this was Private Boyce. He is the coming boxer and we shall have to hear more of him in years to come. Just past his teens, he was a regular glutton for fights, having entered himself both among the Light Weights and Feather Weights. On Thursday, he beat Hill and Dr. King in the former and Crayton in the latter. Last night he disposed of Prior and Simpson in the Semi-finals for the above two contests and was again victorious in the Finals, over King and Lynch. A very creditable record, which, let us hope, is only the forerunner of greater honours, and the prize awarded to him for the most scientific fight was thoroughly deserved.

Lieut. Corbett, R. A., and Lieut. McCallum, of the Royal Scots, acted as Judges, while the Hon'ble A. Hill-Trever was back in his old place as Referee The latter had anxious times, having had to warn combatants often, but all his decisions met with general satisfaction. Sergeant Dow again kept the watch. A mention must be made of the Master of Ceremonies, Colour-Sergeant Ellis. The arrangements both in the ring and in the arena were perfect and he must take it as a compliment that his Company—the "B"—was awarded the prize for the highest number of marks.

SEMI-FINALS.

LIGHT WEIGHTS.

Pte. King vs. Pte. Lothian.—Before the fight commenced, Loth ian having sprained his wrist on Thursday night, retired in favour of King.

Pte. Boyce vs. Pte. Prior.—Boyce who on Thursday night had accounted for Hill and Dr. Smith was set to face Prior, the winner of Mimons. The first round was an excellent one, so too the opening portion of the second one. Towards the close of this round, Prior gave up the fight in favour of his adversary.

FEATHER WEIGHTS.

Pte. Staniforth vs. Pte. Lindsey.—A good three rounds fight, at the end of which the verdict was given in favour of Staniforth.

Pte. Haldane vs. Pte. Perry.—Before the fight began, Perry retired in favour of Haldane.

Pte. King and Pte. Haldane of the Light and Feather Weights respectively having had a walk over, were now ordered to fight three rounds, to put them on a level with their adversaries in the finals. It was a very even fight, both the men holding out to the last.

INTERMEDIATE WEIGHTS.

Pte. Lynch vs. Pte. Dodds.—Dodds retired in favour of Lynch on account of a bad wrist.

Pte. Simpson vs. Pte. Boyce.—Boyce had once before in the evening fought and beaten Prior in the Light Weights. Between him and Simpson an excellent two rounds were witnessed, but during the third bout, Boyce had matters his own way and was declared winner amidst applause.

Pte. Lynch, having had a walk over, was ordered to fight a three-round contest with Pte. Whaley to put him on a level with his adversary in the finals. At the close of the second round, Whaley gave in.

BANTAM WEIGHTS.

Pte. Rafferty vs. Pte. Groves.—There was too much of close fighting and during the second round Rafferty was disqualified for fouling and Groves was awarded the verdict.

Pte. Boasted vs. Pte. Moynes.—Moynes being in Hospital as a result of his Thursday's fight, Boasted was ordered to fight three rounds with Pte. Mcvey. At the close of the second round, the referee having thought Boasted had enough of the fight, it was ordered to cease.

FINALS.

LIGHT WEIGHTS.

Pte. King vs. Pte. Boyce.—An excellent first round, during which neither side could claim any advantage. King made also a game fight during the second, but, having sprained his thumb joint, retired from the stage. Boyce declared winner.

FEATHER WEIGHTS.

Pte. Staniforth vs. Pte. Haldane.—The first two rounds were very level, but during the third, Haldane having knocked down his taller adversary and the latter having failed to rise within the specified time, the fight was awarded to Haldane.

BANTAM WEIGHTS.

Pte. Groves vs. Pte. Boasted.—During the first round, Groves severely punished his adversary and knocked him down, and the latter having failed to rise, Groves was declared winner.

INTERMEDIATE WEIGHTS.

Pte. Boyce vs. Pte. Lynch.—After a couple of minutes' fight, Lynch retired in favour of Boyce.

At the conclusion of the Tournament, Major W. Bambery in a few well-choosen words congratulated the various competitors on their plucky fights and the regiment on its sporting spirit. He also thanked the Judges and the Referee for their onerous services

After this, the distribution of prizes was made by him, the winners in the finals receiving Rs. 30 in cash and a silver medal and losers Rs. 20. Pte. Boyce was awarded the prize for the most scientific fight. Following are the marks obtained by the different Companies constituting the Regiment:—"B."—27, "A."—8, "E."—8, "G."—5, "D."—3, "H"—1. A Silver Cup was presented to "B" for obtaining the highest number of marks, Sergeant C. Ellis receiving it on behalf of his Company.

POONA RACES.

Final Entries.

Final Entries closed on Tuesday, 25th August 1908.

FIRST DAY—SATURDAY, 5TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

H. H. THE 1ST AGA KHAN'S COMMEMORATION PLATE. Distance—1 1-4 miles—(1st entries 24); (2nd entries 1); Mr N A Andreas' Gladiator; Mr M Goculdass' Hazza.

LILLIPUT PLATE. Distance—1-2 mile.—(1st entries 18); 2nd entries 27); Mr D Runchordass' Engine; Mr A J DeSouza's Sabah.

SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY, 9TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

KHARAKWASLA PLATE. Distance—R C and distance, over 7 flights.—(1st entries 6); (2nd entries 1); Major G Moore's Tete-a-Tete; Capt. W D Grant's Perquisite.

CRITERION PLATE. Distance—6 furlongs.—(1st entries 22); (2nd entries 1); Mr Jiji's Prince Lyon.

ARAB PONY DERBY. Distance—6 furlongs.—(1st entries 35); (2nd entries 6); Mr Kado bin Saheb's Hishan; Mr A J DeSouza's Sabah.

THRID DAY—SATURDAY, 12TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

AUTUMN PLATE. Distance—6 furlongs—(1st entries 32); (2nd entries 1); Mr Morison's Lady Lomond; Mr P C Avasias' Conscience.

BEDOUIN PLATE. Distance—1 mile.—(1st entries 34); (2nd entries 1); H H Kour Sahib of Patiala's Brigand.

2ND INTERNATIONAL PLATE. Distance—6 furlongs.—(1st entries 16); (2nd entries 1); Mr. P B Avasia's Chippy Norton.

FOURTH DAY—WEDNESDAY, 16TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

PONY CHAMPION CHASE. Distance—About 1 mile, 7 furlongs over Pony Steeplechase Course.—(1st entries 4); Major G Moore's Tete-a-Tete; Mr Charrington's Gladstone.

VISITORS' PLATE. Distance—1 mile.—(1st entries 30); (2nd entries 1); Mr P B Avasia's Preparations; Mr Jiji's Bucolic.

FIFTH DAY—SATURDAY, 19TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

GOVERNOR'S CUP. Distance—R. C. and distance—(1st entries 37); (2nd entries 27); Mr. N. A. Andreas' Gladiator; Mr. Newton's Hadee.

WESTERN INDIA STAKES. Distance—1 1-2 miles—(1st entries 25); (2nd entries 1); Mr. R. S.'s Lachlan.

GANESHKHIND PLATE. Distance—6 furlongs.—(1st entries 27); (2nd entries nil); Mr. Jiji's Prince Lyon.

COLONIAL PLATE. Distance—1 mile.—(1st entries 13); (2nd entries nil); Major G. Moore's Tete-a-Tete.

LAWN PLATE. Distance—About 5 furlongs.—(1st entries 41); (2nd entries 1). Mr. Rowland's Good Chance; Mr. Hajee Sulleman's Gaucho.

LANOWLI PLATE. Distance—1 mile.—(1st entries 36); (2nd entries 4) H. H. Coor Sahib of Patiala's Brigand II.

SIXTH DAY—WEDNESDAY, 23RD—SEPTEMBER, 1908.

BHAMBURDA PLATE. Distance—About 1 3/4 miles over 8 flights.—(1st entries 7); (2nd entries); Major G. Moore's Tete-a-Tete.

PADDOCK PLATE. Distance—About 5 furlongs.—(1st entries 25); (2nd entries nil); Mr. W. J. Hutchins' Vocalist; Mr. Morison's Lady Lomond; Messrs. M. Goculdass and A. Nanjee's Familiar; Mr. P. B. Avasia's Dominant; Mr. P. B. Avasia's Conscience; Mr. Jiji's Prince Lyon.

LILLIPUT HANDICAP. Distance—6 furlongs.—(1st entries 31); (2nd entries 2); Mr. Beg's Mudlool.

SEVENTH DAY—SATURDAY, 26th SEPTEMBER, 1908.

DECCAN PLATE. Distance—About—1¼ miles over 8 flights. (1st entries 14); (2nd entries nil). Mr. R. C. Brown's Lady Sarsfield; Mr. W. J. Hutchins' Vocalist; Mr. P. B. Avasia's Dormant.

STEWARD'S PURSE. Distance—1¼ miles—(1s entries 26); (2nd entries 1); Mr. P. B. Avasia's Preparation.

TURF CLUB CUP. Distance—1½ miles.—(1st entries 29); (2nd entries 1); Mr. N. A. Andreas' Gladiator; Messrs. A. M. Ameer and Newton's Viceroy.

GHORPURI PLATE. Distance—About 5 furlongs.—(1st entries 38); (2nd entries 2); Mr. A. J. DeSouza's Sabah.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

The following is the programme for Wednesday, 2nd September, 1908, at 5-30 p. m. (weather permitting):—

1. Jumping Competition (*a*) Horses, and (*b*) Ponies.

2. To pick up 6 Tennis balls, one by one on a Tennis bat, and place them in a bucket. No dismounting allowed.

3. Ladies' Trotting Race.—Round a given course. Any horse breaking must be turned round.

4. Lloyd Lindsay by Half Sections.—Competitors to ride given course over hurdle to posts bearing cocoanuts. They will then dismount alternately and each knock off one cocoanut with a Polo ball. Return over same course.

5. Pre-Raphaelite Stakes. (Ladies' Nomination).—Gentlemen to ride to where their partners are standing in front of black-board. The Ladies will be given the names of animals, which they must draw. Gentlemen to guess the animal, and return over same course.

6. Steeplechase (if sufficient entries) (*a*) Horses, and (*b*) Ponies. Distance about 3 furlongs.

CRICKET.

Bombay Hindus vs. Poona Gymkhana.

VICTORY FOR POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 28.

The match between the Poona Gymkhana and the Bombay Hindus continued to-day. Last night the local team left off play with 62 scored, three wickets being down, Lieutenant Airy and Captain Krickenbeck, the not-outs, having scored 12 and 4 respectively. The Poona Gymkhana continued their innings to-day, and all were disposed of for the moderate total of 87, the smallest score in a single innings credited to the Poona team this season. They went in again in the afternoon, when Greig alone proved the salvation of the Gymkhana. Scores:—

BOMBAY HINDUS.

1st Innings.

Mr S K Divekar, c Bowle, b Mosse ...	0
Mr S D Thakur, c Mosse, b Bowle ...	4
Mr D A Shete, c Arnold, b Usher ...	32
Mr S G Mehendale, c Watts, b Mosse ...	0
Mr R A Wagle, b Bowle...	35
Dr Prabhakar, c Watts, b Usher... ...	10
Mr Talpade, c Watts, b Bowle	20
Mr Bhatvadekar, b Greig...	5
Mr Javer, c Lucas, b Greig	12
Mr Karve, b Greig...	0
Mr Kalyanpurkar, not out	0
Extras...	12
Total	130

2nd Innings.

Mr Divekar, b Greig	9
Mr Thakur, b Mosse	9
Mr Shete, b Usher	7
Mr Mehendale, c Arnold, b Mosse ...	20
Mr Wagle, b Mosse...	0
Mr Prabhakar, b Greig	2
Mr Talpade, c Lucas, b Usher ...	0
Mr Bhatvadekar, b Mosse	8
Mr Javer, c Airy b Greig	1
Mr Kharve, not out...	1
Mr Kalyanpurkar, b Mosse	1
Extras	4
Total	62

POONA GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

Capt Greig, c Divekar, b Bhatvadekar...	28
Major Arnold, b Talpade	15
Capt Rutter, c Mehendale, b Talpade ...	6
Capt Krickenbeck, c Kalayanpurkar, b Bhatvadekar	6
Mr Usher, b Talpade	6
Capt Bowle, c & b Talpade	0
Mr Watts, l-b-w, b Bhatvadekar ...	5
Col Mosse, not out...	3
Capt Lucas, c Kharve, b Talpade ...	2
Mr Wilmot, absent.	
Total... ...	87

2nd Innings.

Capt Greig, st Divekar b Bhatvadekar ...	67
Col Mosse, st Divekar b Talpade... ...	4
Major Arnold, b Bhatvadekar	4
Lieut Airy, c Shete, b Talpade	8
Capt Krickenbeck, l-b-w, b Talpade ...	7
Mr. Watts, c Divekar, b Bhatvadekar ...	13
Mr. Usher, not out	2
Mr. Lucas ... ... } Capt Rutter ... ... } Mr Wilmott ... ... }	Did not bat.
Extra...	2
Total... ...	107

The following gentlemen will play for the Bombay Gymkhana vs. the Baronet Club, to-day, at 2-30 (Gymkhana ground):—Messrs. J. S. Milne, E. E. Coombs, C. G. Stileman, Captain W. M. Turner, Messrs. F. P. Hearson, F. P. West, P. M. D. Sanderson, Lieut. F. M. Townend, Mr. G. C. Phillips, Mr. H. G. Wheeler, and Commander D. F. Vines.

POLO.

Junior Tournament.

THE FINALS.

WON BY THE POONA HORSE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 28.

The Poona Junior Polo Tournament concluded this evening, when the final game between the Poona Horse and the Buccaneers was played in the presence of an enormous crowd who fringed the boundaries ten deep and before a very large gathering in the pavilion, including H. E. the Governor and Miss Clarke, Major-General Alderson, the Nawab of Sachin and the Kumar of Dharanpore. It was a really magnificent game from beginning to end, and when at the finish of the regulation five chukkers the two teams had tied with two goals all, it was practically a toss up as to who should score the deciding goal. For full ten minutes it was anybody's game, till Hildebrand for the Poona Horse got the lucky shot.

The cup was presented to the winning team by Miss Clarke, but before she did so, H. E. the Governor made a brief speech. His Excellency congratulated the Poona Horse on having won the cup three times in succession, and observed that right through the Tournament they had seen some splendid exhibitions at polo. The entries this year were greater than any previous year, and the fact went to show how much interest was taken in the Junior Tournament. His Excellency was glad to see his old Corps, the Royal Engineers, play up so well against the Buccaneers, who were the runners-up. There was, he believed, no game so good as polo. It brought out all the finest qualities of the soldier, and it was the most manly game anybody could take to. It was not reduced to a profession or to business, but was purely sport of an exhilarating and manly character.

Miss Clarke having presented the Cup, Captain Lucas of the winning team called for three cheers for her and three cheers for the losing team. Three cheers were also raised for the Poona Horse, whose record is included in the following list of winning teams since 1898:—1898, Poona Horse "A" Team; 1899, R. A. "A" Team; 1900, R. A., Kirkee; 1901, 20th Hussars; 1902, 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry; 1903, 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry; 1904, 33rd Light Cavalry; 1905, 10th Hussars; 1906, Poona Horse; 1907, Poona Horse; 1908, Poona Horse.

THE GAME.

POONA HORSE	THE BUCCANEERS.
1. Mr. Studdy.	1. Mr. Charrington.
2. Mr. Gray.	2. Mr. Jackson.
3. Mr. Hildebrand.	3. Capt. Hodgson.
Back. Capt. Lucas.	Back. Mr. Wood.

UMPIRES:

Capt. Bingham and Mr. Moir.

1ST CHUKKER.—Gray was first to meet the ball and to hit it up to the Buccaneers' end, from where Jackson sent it flying back to centre and then Wood hit it clean past the posts with a tremendous long drive. The Buccaneers continued to press their opponents, and Jackson having got on to the ball, hit it again behind the flags. The next minute the Poona Horse cleared to the opposite end, when Gray had a long range shot for goal, but missed, and then Hildebrand from behind came on to the ball and, driving it along, shot it through.—Poona Horse, 1 goal; Buccaneers, nil.

2ND CHUKKER.—Soon after the start the Buccaneers ran the ball up from the centre to the Poona Horse end, and Jackson getting on to it, hit a goal. Some very fast up and down play followed till the Poona Horse cleared with the ball to the Buccaneers' flags, but before any damage could be done the Buccaneers had it out of danger, when a brilliant chukker ended—Poona Horse, nil: Buccaneers, 1 goal.

3RD CHUKKER.—The moment the ball was thrown in, the Poona Horse cleared with it to the Buccaneers' end and before the latter knew exactly where they were Studdy with a neat back-hander shot it through the posts. A second attempt to score was made a minute later by the Poona Horse, who had the ball well within range. But the Buccaneers rushed in and saved the situation. The next minute the Buccaneers had their chance at the Poona Horse's end, where Charrington let drive for goal, but the shot went wide, and then the chukker closed—Poona Horse, 1 goal; Buccaneers, nil.

4TH CHUKKER.—Playing on from the east fringe of the ground, Jackson got on to the ball and swept down the field till he got within shooting range, but in striking for goal he missed. The next instant, however, the Buccaneers were again worrying the Poona Horse at the latter's end, and Wood getting on to the ball, put it through. The team were now playing on terms of equality and each did their level best to add to their score, but the bugle sounded the close of chukker. Poona Horse, nil; Buccaneers, 1 goal.

5TH CHUKKER.—The Poona Horse were first to get away with the ball and so hit it up to the Buccaneers' end, but before anything serious could happen Charrington was on it and cleared to the centre, when a series of fast up and down runs characterized the game till Gray hit the spheroid clean up to the Buccaneers' end, and then the chukker ended, with a blank sheet.

The goal posts were now widened for further play, the two teams having tied with two goals all. A minute after start Hodgson came a cropper, when play was stopped for a brief period. But he was up again and played on. After ten minutes' most exciting up and down play during which both teams were within an ace of scoring more than once they were out again, and before another minute had elapsed Hildebrand hit the deciding goal when the game and tournament ended in favour of the Poona Horse—Poona Horse, 3 goals; Buccaneers, 2 goals.

R. W. I. GOLF CLUB NASIK.

Showers have been heavier, ground soft again. New Green opened for the 3rd hole to strike off from the 14th tee. Old 3rd hole now the 14th hole. New plan on notice board.

THE BANDMANN COMEDY COMPANY.

Mr. Bandmann sends us some particulars of his new Comedy Company, who will be visiting our city during the forthcoming season, and who leaves London for Gibraltar by the P. & O. s. s. "Britannia", on Aug. 14th, and Gibraltar for Cairo by the P. & O. s. s. "Assaye" on Aug. 25th, leaving Port Said for Bombay by the P. & O. s. s. "Arabia" on Sept. 15th. The Company, which is undoubtedly the strongest combination of its kind that has ever visited the East, will number without staff, twenty-two London artists, including the following well-known people:—Mr. Charles Vane, Mr. Douglas Gordon, Mr. Douglas Vigours, Mr. Thomas Sidney, Mr. C. F. Cooke, Mr. Lloyd Loundes, Mr. Spencer Geech, Mr. Harry Neville, Mr. Gordon McLeod, Mr. S. Shrouth, Mr. W. Benton, Mr. S. Edwards, Miss Florence Hamer, Miss Blanche Forsythe, Miss Lucy Beaumont, Miss Lallie Forsythe, Miss Dutchie Forsyth, Miss Esme Gordon, Miss Hilda Vaughan, Miss Sybil Harcourt, Miss Minnie Raynor, and Miss Blanche Vauden.

The repertoire will include all the most recent London successes, which will be staged on a scale as near as possible to the actual London productions. The scenery having been painted from actual original models, kindly lent by the respective proprietors. The following will be staged:—"Lady Frederick," "Mrs. Dot," "Jack Straw," "Mrs. Wiggs of The Cabbage Patch," "The Little Minister," "The Wrong Mr. Wright," "Why Smith Left Home," "The Lady of Ostend," "The Night of the Party," "A Royal Divorce," "What Happened to Jones," "A Night Out," "Madame Sans Gene," "The Scarlet Pimpernel," "Little Lord Fauntleroy," "The Fatal Wedding," "Diana of Dobsons," "The Light That Failed," "English Nell," "The Flag Lieutenant."

The Company this season include three well known leading men, viz., Mr. Charles Vane, Mr. Douglas Gordon and Mr. Douglas Vigours, who will take it in turns to play the various leading parts. The leading lady of the Company, is again Miss Florence Hamer, while a special addition this season is the clever and pretty child actress Miss Dutchie Forsyth, who has just concluded a two years London engagement at the Vaudeville Theatre, where she created the principal child part in "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch." Another important addition to the Company is Miss Blanche Vauden, secured at very large expense for an Eastern Tour, to appear in her sensational and classical dancing, including the present craze of London the great "Salome Dance." Miss Vauden as a dancer stands alone. For some years principal dancer with Mr. George Edwards at the Gaiety Theatre, she eventually drifted into classical dancing, and is now a formidable rival to all appearing in this class of art. Miss Vauden will appear nightly in one of her well known dances, either before, during, or after the Comedy Company's performance. The stage management is in the capable hands of Mr. Thomas Sidney, one of the best and most reliable stage managers in England. He is also the principal Comedian of the Company, and during the season he will be able to repeat some of his former London successes. Mr. Sidney is engaged at a record salary. The Company has been most carefully selected by Mr. Bandmann and he will be personally with them for the first six months of the tour at least.

AN EYE-WITNESS OF NAPOLEON'S FUNERAL.

Katherine Prescott Wormeley, an eye-witness of the scene in Paris when Napoleon's body was brought back from St. Helena for burial at Les Invalides, writes a bright account of it in "Putnam's Monthly."

700,000 EYE-WITNESSES.

"The next day the cold was intense, the north wind piercing, but the sun was bright. Crowds, the like of which were never seen (they were said to number over 700,000 persons), filled the sides of the avenue by daybreak; roofs were invisible; every tree was laden with men and gamins. We had great difficulty in reaching the house from the windows of which we were to view the procession.

"The Emperor's body, when landed from the barge at Courbevoie, was placed upon the imperial car, or catafalque. The place intended for it, the sarcophagus, was at the apex of the car, over thirty feet from the ground. This sarcophagus was supported by twelve angelic figures, life size. They stood on the centre of the body of the catafalque, which, in its turn, was guarded by other life-sized figures, all of them symbolical. The whole construction, wheels and all, was of burnished gold. Its sides were draped with violet velvet, while from the upper sarcophagus floated an exquisite transparent veil of violet gauze studded with golden bees. The car was drawn by sixteen horses, harnessed four abreast, and covered entirely, so that their colour could not be seen by trappings of cloth of gold. Stately white and violet plumes were on their heads, and each horse was led by a groom in the imperial green.

THE COFFIN.

"The intention had been to place the body in the upper receptacle. But, on attempting to do this, the structure was found to be too weak; the Emperor's coffin was therefore laid on the main body of the catafalque, concealed by the velvet draperies. This, however, was not known at the time; and as the procession passed we all thought that he lay in the upper sarcophagus.

"The Champs Elysees, golden-sanded as I have said, was guarded on its left side, from the Place de la Concorde to the Arch, by the National Guard. When the procession, comming from Neuilly, reached the arch—the Arch of his glory—the catafalque was halted beneath it for a few moments. During those moments the people, in their blind enthusiasm, really believed, many of them, that Napoleon would rise from the dead when brought beneath the Arc de Triomphe. I recollect how eager we were to go up and see the car pause under the Arch. But our father would not take us, for the crowd was terrific; and, moreover, there was a dumb alarm felt that some formidable Bonapartist uprising might, then and there, take place. Certain it is that the cannon stationed round the Arch, under the guise of 'trophies,' were so placed as to rake the avenues in case of an outbreak.

THE PROCESSION.

"At last—at last, the procession was seen coming down the Champs Elysees past our windows. We were breathless to see the 'real' thing. It came—first in the shape of an old white horse, said to be the son of Marengo, who carried his master at Wagram. At any rate the saddle, bridle, and housings were those worn by Marengo on that occasion, and preserved in the Hotel Cluny.

"Then after its guard-of-honour came the imperial car—came Napoleon to the banks of the Seine, On either side were the sailors of the 'Belle Poule,' marching two and two at the edge of the avenue; thus leaving a broad golden space, along which the car moved lightly, gracefully, yet grandly.

"I cannot recall any sounds as the Emperor passed us. Men stood with bare heads in the biting wind; silent, it seems to me, till their pent-up emotion broke forth in a sort of sob as the remnants of the Grand Army followed their great leader. Ah, what a sight that was!—those old, maimed men, in faded uniforms of every grade and colour; sappers and miners, grenadiers, dragoons, lancers, and, above all, the survivors of the Old Guard. Poor, broken heroes! of what were they thinking?

IN LES INVALIDES.

"On the following day we went to the Invalides to see Napoleon lying where he had prayed to lie. But it was all unsatisfactory. The crowd was terrible; women were fainting; the church was dark with black and purple hangings; the only light came from green and lurid flames belching from tripods; the air was suffocating; and the Emperor's coffin was almost invisible within a sort of gilded cage. Nothing rewarded us but the idea—no, the "reality"—that "Napoleon was there!"

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

11TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY,—30TH AUGUST, 1908.

7-45 a. m.—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Tours in C.
Hymns—3 (2nd part)—255, 177
5-30 p. m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Tours in F.
Anthem—"Lord for thy tender Mercies Sake."—Farrant.
Hymns—260, 24,
Collections for—Choir Fund.
Daily—Matins at 8-15 a. m. and Evensong at 5-45 p. m.
Daily—Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH.

The Seamen's Church.
Hours of Service.
Sundays.
11 a. m.—Matins and Litany.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
11-30 a. m.—Holy Communion.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

8-30 a. m.—Choral Celebration of the Holy Communion. Woodward.
Hymns—323, 178pt, III.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—511, 266, 564, 28, 15.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, Waudby Road.

8-30 a. m.—Sunday School.
11 a. m.—United Service (St. Andrew's Church.)
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service—Rev. Alex. S. Crichton.
Hymns—19, 296, 297,
Psalm—5.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

11 a. m.—Morning Service.
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
Psalm 100
Hymns—249, 44, 11,

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

8 a. m.—Matins—Litany—Plain.
8-45 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral.
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.

BOMBAY BAPTIST CHURCH, BELLASIS ROAD.

Opposite Byculla Club.
9 a. m. and 6-30 p. m.—Sunday Services.
Preacher—Mr. H S Kearsey.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

The Afghan Memorial Church.
8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist. 208, 556, 200
11 a. m.—Parade Service. 175, 176, 274
5-30 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon 254, 228, 27

WEEK DAYS.

8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist—Thursday
6 p. m.—Guild of the Holy Standard—Friday.
and St. Helena Address by the Rev. F Nicholson.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a. m.—Morning Prayer, and Sermon.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Prayer, and Sermon.
Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

8 a.m.—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong.

It is understood that the Government of India will continue to offer half a million sterling bills weekly for some time to come in case the market requires them.

A VISIT OF INSPECTION, AT 36, Meadow Street, IS INVITED, AND STRONGLY RECOMMENDED.

LADIES' HATS. Dernières Créations de Paris, 1908.

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ARRIVALS.

Per S.S. "Egypt," August 28.

The P. & O. Co's. Steamer "Egypt," Commander F. R. Summers, with the English Mails of the August 14, arrived in harbour yesterday morning. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Barross, Mr R
Burton, Miss E
Cope, Mrs R
Craig, Miss M
Corell, Mr B C
Cordeaux, Mr H and Mrs
Drake, Miss
Edwards, Mrs
Gibbens, Rev and Mrs
Galway, Miss E
Goodwin, Mrs P
Goody, Mr J
Gibbons, Mrs and infant
Goldspink, Mr H
Henry, Mr J and Mrs
Herman, Rev C C
Hewett, Mr Chas
Hartley, Mr P W
Hyland, Mr C J
James, Mr J E
Joffery, Mr W
Mascall, Mr J S R
Melling, Mr W F
McWattie, Mr W and infant
Pendlebury, Mr W & Miss
Parrott, Mr A W
Plimmer, Mrs and 2 infants
Parker, Mr G
Rose, Mr R H
Rose, Mr J C
Robertson, Mr D C
Steame, Mr S
Sharma, Mr R S
Tylter, Mr B M
Taylor, Mr L E
Uttley, Mr H
Woods, Miss
Wright, Rev J J Mrs and 2 infants
Wright, Mr and Mrs G J
Welch, Mr J J and Mrs

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Miranda, Lieut

FROM MARSEILLES.

Alexandar, Maj
Abetson, Mr H
Appoo, Mr R H
Aylmer, Glen
Braithwaite, Mr P
Bratcher, Capt and Mrs
Basch, Mr A
Barrett Mr C
Bas, Mr M
Bhedwar, Dr P
Barrow, Mr R P and Miss
Bostel, Mr
Carr, Capt A R
Connew, Mr F
Cheyne, Mr R H
Dott, Mr A S
Dutash, Mr C
Edwardes, Capt
Faith, Mr N W and Mrs
Gurdon, Maj B
Gould, Mr G
Gubuel, Mr C H
Gabriel, Mr C H
Halliday, Mrs
Hargrove, Mr
Haines, Col
Hallidy, Mr M A
Kriebel, Mr Heir Max
Kriebel, Mr Fraw
Kemp, Mr J
Ketsten, Mr J L
Lawless, Col C and Mrs
Latchfield, Mr P
Lydiard, Mr L
Linden, Mr R
Manghan, Mr and Mrs
Milner, Mr H W
Montesle, Mr
Marshall Mr John
Moir, Mr A J
Mearobian, M
Nugent, Maj and Mrs
Parry, Mr W
Patel, Mr V J
Parweiz, Mr H
Reid, Mr J W
Ross, Mr G F
Rattray, Major
Ramard, Mr and Mrs
Rickie, Mr A J
Shepherd, Maj
Stephens, Mrs W H
Smith, Maj
Singh, Mr H
Southa, Col
Stephen, Mr E
Tambagrashi, Capt
Thomas, Bt-Col
Thaddeus, Mr
Wolf, Mr
Wallace, Capt
Wolf, Mrs
Whitting, Mr J M
Whitehead, Mr
Weber, Mr S L
Walker, Mr J
Yule, Capt E and Mrs

FROM PORTSAID.

Abs, Nezam
Alexander Mr K
Ellias, Mr A
Guisalle, Mr
Harding, Mr C
Hunter, Gen Sir A
Jones, Mr H A
Macdonell, Capt M
Makins, Major
Masreh, Dowleh
Margmel, Nezarel
Mirza, Rincheqna
Salares, Sultan
Talbot, Maj
Webber, Mr L C

FROM ADEN.

Stephens, Mr W
Scott, Lieut

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Marmora," August 29.

The following passengers are booked to proceed to-day by the P. & O. Co's steamer "Marmora," Commander Weston, to Aden, connecting with s.s. "Himalaya" to Marseilles and London:—

Ash, Mr
Akbar, Mr and Mrs Ali
Ainslie, Major C
Bhaw, Mr L S
Blackshear, Dr
Brett, the Hon Mr Justice
Brett, Mrs
Buttachharya, Mr
Bankelal, Mr
Batton, Capt D
Baker, Mrs L J
Banerji, Mr J M
Byres, Mr and infant
Boyle, the Hon J D
Bastersby, Mr H L
Bennison, Mr
Clarke, Miss
Cecil, Mr
Chand, Mr B M
Chaudkuri, Mr A
Cameron, Mr
Cassim, Mr S M
Cooke, Mr E C
Caspersz, Mr and Mrs
Duffett, Mr F
Dass, Mr M M
De De S C
Das, Mr T
Davis, Mr A
Evans, Mrs
Hide, Mr
Fletcher, Hon Mr Justice
Gubbins, Mr L B
Gellibrand, Mr W T
Gupta, Mr S M
Gregory, Mr W
Grant, Col W
Gupta, Mr B N S
Hornby, Mr E W
Harbury, Miss
Hardinge, Mrs and child
Holman, Mr W
Hardinge, Mrs and child
Holman, Mr W
Hardinge, Capt H
Hunt, Mr G H
Hall, Mr and Mrs C N and child
Ireland, Mrs
Imms, Mrs J and infant
Jones, Mrs
Jennings, Mr
Javeri, Mr and Mrs
Justice, J G
Khan, Mr A M
Kotwal, Mr
Koller, Mr O
Lane, Mr E
Lajpatrai, Mr L
Loethe,

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NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo, will be 2 Annas per Copy.

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BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.

By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

* The views of the *Bombay Gazette* on all matters are expressed in the Editorial columns. But our policy being "Fair Play to All" and in order to give our readers an idea of every shade of opinion we admit contributions and letters, expressing sentiments and thoughts on current topics which we neither endorse nor sympathise with. We deem it necessary to make this announcement as we find ourselves occasionally credited with the authorship of remarks made by others.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1908.

SCIENTIFIC ADVICE FOR INDIA.

THE Board of Scientific Advice for India, as we are reminded in its new report, was constituted originally of the heads of the Meteorological, Geogical, Botanical, Forest, Survey, Agricultural and Veterinary Departments. But the Government of India has since then, from time to time, invited other scientific officers in its service, possessing special attainments, to serve upon it. And the Board is now regarded as a central authority for the co-ordination of official scientific research. Its object is to ensure that the work of research is distributed to the best advantage, that each investigator confines his researches to the subject with which he is most capable of dealing and that energy is not dissipated by the useless duplication of enquiries or misdirected by a lack of inter-departmental co-operation. The Board's advice aids Government in prosecuting practical research into those questions of economic or applied science, on the solution of which the progressive prosperity of the country, especially as regards its agricultural and industrial development, so largely depends. The Board advises generally upon the operations of the Departments with due attention to the economic side of their works and serves as a reference on all matters connected with the organisation of scientific inquiry in India. Its reports and programmes are communicated through the Secretary of State to the Royal Society, who have appointed an Advisory Committee to consider them, and who from time to time furnish the Board and the Government of India with valuable suggestions and advice. The carping critic may object that there is not much of economic value in some of the report, as for instance in all it has to say of geodesy and solar physics, of kite-flying and terrestrial magnetism, but he is wrong, and even if he were not, the report more than justifies the existence of the Board, and the observations on industrial and agricultural chemistry, on botany and veterinary science, pronounce the value of the work done as well as of the report itself.

The eminently practical paper on Industrial and Agricultural Chemistry, by Dr. Leather, the Imperial Agricultural Chemist, and Mr. Hooper, Curator of the Indian Museum, opens with the statement that attention is still being manifested in rubber secretions yielded not only by cultivated trees, but also by wild plants of all kinds that appear to yield a caoutchouc-like latex. Samples of the finished article from the para rubber plantation at Mergui have been examined with very satisfactory results. In connection with these plantations, Mr. F. P. Stebbing, the Imperial Forest Zoologist, has investigated the life history of the hevea rubber termite, with a view to combat its ravages. In the nest of this termite, it appears, there is usually found a mass of rubber either as a result of a natural flow of the latex following upon the wounding of the trees by the insects or by the abnormal exudation due to a previously diseased condition of the tree. A sample of this rubber was submitted to analysis, and it was found to be exceptionally pure, containing 96·7 per cent. of caoutchouc. The termites had reduced the proportion of resins by consumption or by some chemical process of separation in the crude latex. Further investigations have been made of the latices of wild Indian fig trees, but none of the samples, so far, approach in consumption the superior quality of the secretion of "Ficus Elastica." In the report on oils and oil-seeds we find that many specimens have been analysed, and then we have a note on the chemical examination of the milk and butter-fat of the Indian buffalo. Compared with the butter-fat of the Egyptian buffalo and the European cow the percentage of volatile fatty acids in the Indian fat is very high. This is regarded as probably the best criterion for Indian buffalo fat. In the latter product the volatile fatty acids are almost entirely butyric. The ratio arrived at between the butyric and caproic acid for the three animals, if confirmed by further examination, should prove of the greatest use in recognising Indian buffalo fat in chemical analysis. Further researches on East India sandal wood have been conducted, and the Santalol prepared by saporification and fractionation of the oil as well as its alcoholic constituents have been described.

We are given brief treatises on dyes and tans, tanning materials and medicinal products, on the alcoholic liquors of India and the available plant food in soils, in each case the latest records of experiments being noted for reference, while in the same paper we have observations on soil moisture and on the artesian well waters of the Hadramaut, it being shown that the water issuing from subterranean lakes possessing great fertilising properties are especially conducive to the cultivation of a high grade tobacco. Following this and other papers which refer more to abstract science, we are offered a paper by Captain Gage, I. M. S., the Director of the Botanical Survey of India, with regard to his particular branch of work, in which he complains, that owing to the as yet unorganised and unstaffed condition of his department, it has been impossible to devote any systematic special attention to Bengal. He has more satisfactory accounts of the work in Bombay, and tells us that considerable collections of vegetable products have been made in Baluchistan by local officers primarily to determine the economic plant resources of the country. Apart from the work done in India, Captain Gage tells that systematic Indian Botany has benefited by the loan of Indian Herbarium material of several genera and orders of plants to botanists in Europe engaged in writing special monographs. Thus the Calcutta material of the genus Arabis has been sent on loan to Professor Dietz of Buda-Pesth: of the genus Bridelia to Professor Pax of Breslau University; several genera of the natural orders Amarantaceæ to Professor Hans Schiws of the University of Zurich, while most of the Indian material of the natural order Araceæ is still with Professor Engler, Director of the Imperial Botanical Garden of Berlin. Agricultural Botany is next treated of by Mr. Butler, the Imperial Mycologist, who devotes much of his space to the subject of fibres and to that of mycology, telling us that the much-vaunted fungus methods of destroying locusts has proved absolutely useless. It is doubtful, too, he tells us, that the true locust parasite in the Transvaal can be artificially cultivated, but attempts are being made on the spot and if successful, the work can be repeated under better auspices in India. Forest Botany, forest products, agricultural entomology and veterinary science—each has its separate chapter in the report, which is one of exceptional scientific value.

A PARSI RELIGIOUS ANNIVERSARY. TO-MORROW the Parsis celebrate an important anniversary of an event which is one of the land-marks of their history in Bombay. On this day a century and a quarter ago was consecrated the first fire-temple of the most sacred order in Bombay, and consequently this year falls its 125th anniversary. The Parsis have chiefly two orders of fire temples, Atash Behram and Atash Adaran, of which the former is held very sacred. Of the latter less sacred order there are now about forty fire temples in Bombay alone and more than a hundred and forty in other towns and villages of India. Our city possessed its first fire temple of this order within a few years of the advent of the English and also the Parsis, in the seventies of the seventeenth century. This temple after an existence of 130 years was destroyed in the great fire of 1803, and not built again, but its site is known to be in the Old Modykhana street in the Fort. A few months after the burning down of this old temple, another was built a little further to the west on Hornby Road at the entrance of Tod Street, which may be considered as continuing the existence of the temple of 1673. This fire temple of the second order still exists opposite the venerable old Banyan tree near the Flora Fountain, and it also celebrates its 105th anniversary to-morrow. It was built also by the same family, the Dady, to which the Atash Behram of 125 years ago owes its existence. It was nearly a century and a quarter after the Parsis had settled in Bombay that they became fortunate enough to have a fire temple of the most sacred order in their midst. Upto 1783 they had to worship in Adarans only, of which one, founded in 1709, still exists and will celebrate its bi-centenary in a few months next May. Dady Nasarwanji, a very prominent citizen of Bombay in his time, well known to the authorities as a rich and influential banker and merchant, first conceived the idea of having the most secred temple in Bombay. Before his time there were only two such temples or Atash Behrams in all India. There was the venerable sacred fire which the Parsis had brought with them from Persia when they first came to India about 1,200 years ago. They consecrated it in a temple of the first order at Sanjan, their first landing place in India and after some vicissitudes this Atash Behram is now at Udwada, about a hundred miles to the north of Bombay in Gujarat, which the Parsis hold very sacred on this account and to which they make pilgrimages.

Till 1765 this was the only such fire temple of the Parsis in India; but in this year another was consecrated in Navsari, the head-quarters of the priesthood. It may be stated here that the Sanjan sacred fire was removed to Navsari about 1478 and remained there for more than two centuries and a half till in 1733 it was taken to Surat as Navsari was unsafe on account of Mahratha and Pindari raids In 1736 it was taken back to Navsari, but on account of quarrels between the priests of this Atash Behram and the regular priesthood of Navsari, it was finally removed in 1742, after a short stay at Bulsar, to Udwada where as we said above it remains till the present day. After the removal of this sacred fire of Sanjan from their town, the priesthood of Navsari was very anxious to have a similar temple of the first order in their midst; and the public spirit of their leader of the day, Desai Khorsedji, enabled them to satisfy their ardent desire within twenty-four years after the removal of the ancient fire of Sanjan from their town, in December 1765. Eighteen years later in 1783 Dady built the third temple of this first order in India and had it consecrated in Bombay by priests of the then recently founded Kaduri sect of Parsis. This fire temple or Atash Behram, which is situated in Fanaswadi in the heart of the native town, very close to the Cathedral of the Catholics, celebrates its 125th anniversary to-morrow.

THE EXPANSION OF BOMBAY. WE have from time to time published and offered criticism upon replies sent to the letter, issued by the Governor some months ago, respecting the expansion and development of Bombay. It is a subject upon which many views have been expressed and which necessitates consideration of many points, but there is no doubt that one of the most important is the question as to what is to be done in the island of Salsette. Already there is a fairly large European community in Bandora, and both there and in the adjacent villages is a still larger gathering of those who, unable to afford more than the most modest rents, prefer the discomfort of two railway journeys a day to living in the congested districts of the native town. It is obvious that in considering the expansion of the city much consideration has to be given to the claims of Salsette, and Government has done well to issue orders that that island shall be thoroughly investigated in order that when the time comes there shall be no doubt as to the feasibility of the proposals made, after all invited ideas have been considered. The Resolution, which we publish in another column, lays stress on one very important matter in that it hints at sufficient knowledge of the reasons which cause the exorbitant rents demanded of those who expect not only properly constructed houses but a proper supply of fresh air. Orders will be issued later as to what official shall be entrusted with the work of enquiry, but no doubt is left as to the fact that one of his duties is to be to see that the development of Salsette is to be safeguarded against the greed of the speculative builder who has lately turned his attention to blocks of flats. It is long since Government gave any attention to the needs of these whose incomes demand healthy residence at reasonable rents, and the Resolution to which we refer is reassuring because it shows that the intention is to deal with the subject in no half-hearted manner. Incidentally the Resolution is a reply to those who have advocated the abolition of the B. B. and C. I. Railway along Queen's road, for with the further development of Salsette, its presence along its entire present route will be even more imperative than it is at present.

A HARD FATE. FATE deals very unkindly with some men, but surely a harder fate than that which has just befallen Mr. E. H. Ennis, the new Assistant Under Secretary for Ireland, could hardly be imagined. It was only the other day that the announcement of Mr. Ennis's promotion to succeed Sir J. B. Dougherty was made; and he doubtless received numerous congratulations upon his good fortune. A handsome fellow, Mr. Ennis was still in the prime of his youth; he had a salary of £1,500 a year, and a knighthood awaited him shortly, in conformity with custom. Mr. Ennis's portrait in his full-bottomed wig and gown (he was a barrister) appears in many of the Home papers. Now he is dead. Recently he was thrown from a jaunting car in Dublin and killed.

TEN tramp steamers are lying up in Port at Calcutta unable to secure charters.

MR. JAMES MACDONALD begs to return sincere thanks for enquiries during his recent illness.

GENERAL SIR A. HUNTER arrived in Bombay yesterday by the P. and O. mail steamer "Egypt" from England.

EXPANDING BOMBAY.

Step Against Speculative Landlords.

THE PROBLEM OF SALSETTE.

A Resolution was issued yesterday as a complement to an earlier letter regarding the expansion of Bombay. The letter deals with the development of the suburbs of Bombay and particularly with the development of Salsette as a residential area with a view to assist in relieving the present serious congestion of population in Bombay.

The Resolution runs:—The Governor in Council has had under consideration the question of the development of Salsette as a residential area with a view to assist in relieving the present serious congestion of population in Bombay. It appears that in present circumstances the utilization of advantageous sites for building, in close proximity to Bombay, is proceeding much more slowly than might reasonably be expected; and it is necessary that the causes which impede development should be thoroughly investigated. The Governor in Council is, therefore, pleased to direct that an officer should be appointed on special duty to enquire into and report upon the whole subject. Orders will issue separately regarding the officer selected for this appointment, his pay and allowences while on deputation and the establishment to be employed under him.

The Special Officer should report fully on (1) the existing arrangements for the development of the island and the stage which that development has reached, examining in detail the adequacy or otherwise of any existing plans and of the agency employed for carrying them out; (2) the effect of the present orders regulating the assessment of agricultural land converted into building sites and the term of years for which leases are granted; (3) the existence or otherwise of arrangements for providing developed areas with the necessary means of communication, with water supply, and with drainage; (4) the value of land in Salsette as shown by recent sales; (5) the class of people who have so far migrated into Salsette from Bombay; and (6) all other important facts bearing on the present situation.

Having ascertained the circumstances, the Special Officer should submit recommendations for developing the island in a systematic manner. He should estimate the classes and numbers of people who would probably become residents under suitable arrangements, and should formulate detailed proposals for developing residential areas in accordance with his estimate. In providing such areas, regard should be had not only to occupied agricultural land suitable for conversion into building land, but also to unoccupied land of all kinds, whether assessed, unassessed, waste or Forest; and consideration should be given to the question whether the latter class of land is not capable of considerable development. In considering the rates at which the assessments on building sites should be levied, regard should be had to the probability that any reduction in the present assessments would go into the pockets of speculating capitalists and would not benefit the public at large, to the question whether the existing assessments have had any effect in restricting building, and to the propriety or otherwise of extending the terms of leases beyond their present limit. The provision of roads, of water supply, and of drainage should be fully dealt with and the possibility of railway development should be considered. In connection with water supply the Corporation of Bombay should be consulted regarding the terms on which water might be made available for Salsette when the Tansa main is doubled. The method of financing the system recommended for developing the island should be fully discussed, as well as the most appropriate agency for controlling the system, whether by the Collector of the District or by a specially created body. In the latter case, the constitution, powers, and duties of the body to be created should be sketched out.

The Special Officer should be authorised to obtain expert advice, to the extent to which he may require it, in respect of land valuing and surveying.

A LITTLE LIGHT ON THE "KALA JAGAH."

"Truth" publishes the following ridiculous article:—

Until a week or so ago I never heard of a "kala jagah." Those of my readers who do not happen to be Anglo-Indians are probably still in the same position. It may even be that Anglo-Indians who know what the words mean do not know enough to attach any sinister import to the phrase. Myself, I only know for certain, even now, that a "kala jagah" means something like a dark room. There are cases—that of a photographer, for instance—where a dark room suggests nothing that everybody does not understand and approve of. But it would appear from a recent article in the "Punjab Times," and an explanatory letter which I have received from an Englishman in the Punjab, that at the present date "kala jagah" denotes a somewhat shady spot in Anglo-Indian morals. The writer of the article is, or purports to be, a native gentleman. A good deal has been said recently both in India and England, as possibly the reader is aware, of the desirability of more intimate relations between Anglo-Indians and natives. The writer in the *Punjab Times* thinks that such talk is in vain. He is not clear that there is any desire for closer social relations on the European side, but he is sure that there is none on the side of the native. He thinks an "entente cordiale" would be highly desirable for both parties, but he sees a fatal obstacle in the way from the native point of view, and that obstacle is the "kala jagah." In his own words: "The Europeans say 'you would wish to enter our circle, but you will not allow us to enter your circle.' This we do not for a moment deny. And we have very good reasons for our exclusive conduct." He proceeds to give his reasons with engaging frankness, and there seems to be nothing at all in them but "kala jagah." As one reads on, one gathers that "kala jagahs," or darkened apartments, have become a favourite feature in up-to-date society functions in India, and that they suggest very shocking things to the virtuous native mind, so shocking that no self-respecting native paterfamilias could possibly allow his wives or daughters to accept an invitation to an entertainment where there is any chance of a "kala jagah" being provided for the delectation of the guests. Perhaps this attitude is not altogether a matter for surprise. But let the native censor of Anglo-Indian morals speak for himself:—

"Would you, dear friends, wish to see our wives the mothers of our children, join in your principal social functions, dances for instance; and go and sit about in dark corners with your men, to be watched, and not only watched, but despised by our lowest classes of servants, our syces and our sweepers? Why do you have what you call "kala jagahs" at your principal social functions? If what you do is right and blameless why do it in darkness, and why have places made dark for the special purpose of doing it there? This requires an answer; and we whom you invite to share in your social life have a right to demand an answer before we go a step further in this direction."

I am not in a position to supply an answer myself, but I cannot think that the demand of the native paterfamilias is wholly unreasonable.

As he warms to his work, the critic becomes more truculent. He finds the ugliest feature in the "kala jagah" to be that "it is your 'married women' who patronise most energetically these dark holes—yes, your married women and your young unmarried men." While ready to admit that Oriental morals are not perfect, he inquires whether it will be seriously contended that the British "kala jagah" is an improvement on the native 'zenana.' This home thrust is followed by other awkward interrogatories:—

"Are your married women as honest and as virtuous as the mothers of our children? If they are, why do they go into dark places with men who are not their husbands? Will you tell us that they do it for the purpose of prayer, devotion, or morality? Your women go to the "kala jagahs" on Saturday nights, and to your churches on Sundays, how do they manage to do justice to both? Which are they trying to cheat? Your God or your Devil? They cheat neither: they only end by cheating their husbands." There is more to the same effect which it is unnecessary to quote. My only purpose is to indicate the impression which the "kala jagah" creates in the mind of an educated and not unfriendly native of India.

This onslaught upon British morals is not pleasant reading to those who have friends and relatives of either sex in India, whether married or unmarried; and who of us in these days has not? One sometimes hears stories about the manners and customs of Britons in the East which conflict with the classical maxim beginning "Coelum non animum mutant," but all such stories that I have heard hitherto have related to the male sex exclusively. Personally, I never believe anything I read in a newspaper, whatever the nationality of the writer, if it conflicts with my preconceived ideas. So, happening to have a friend in the Indian Army who was in London on furlough, I submitted the article in the "Punjab Times" to him. I am glad to say that he repudiated the soft impeachment with scorn and indignation. Owing probably to the warmth of his feelings, he was not quite as explicit in his denial as one could wish, and under pressure he admitted having had experience of something which seemed to me to resemble the description of a "kala jagah." My friend's manner did not encourage me to cross-examine him closely, but he was emphatic in telling me to take it from him that the whole thing was "beastly rot," evidently the work of some mischief-making sedition-monger who wanted his neck wrung; and he explained that if such a thing as a "kala jagah" had ever been known at a tip-top entertainment in India, it could only be for palmistry, or fortune telling, or some harmless amusement of that kind. This, I need not say, has taken a great weight off my mind, and I am glad to be able to make the explanation public.

At the same time, I would venture to point out to our friends in India, especially if they happen to be married ladies, that in a censorious world like this it is best to avoid even innocent actions which may be misconstrued by unfriendly observers; and this seems to be especially true of a country like India, where a small minority of privileged aliens are exposed to the innumerable eyes and tongues of a subject race which is ignorant of foreign manners and customs. I should hardly have thought the "Punjab Times" article worthy of notice had it not been commended to my notice by an Englishman who lays claim to twenty-five years' experience of India, and who tells me that there is a great deal of serious truth in it. "It is enough," he writes, "to make and Englishman blush with shame to hear the lowest-class natives, who have been hanging about spying and sneaking at dances, bandying about the names of English ladies next day, and graphically describing what took place in the "kala jagahs" the night before." This, it will be seen, is precisely what the native satirist says in the "Punjab Times." Nothing can be said against the "kala jagah" and its patrons except on the authority of native servants. It would seem that the "kala jagah" is not so dark but what prying outsiders may take note of the parties inside. It is this half-light that causes all the trouble. It leaves so much room to the imagination of the servants who are "hanging about spying and sneaking." It may be said that complete darkness would be safer, because then nobody could possibly say that he had seen anything without proving himself a liar. But I think it would be better still that the lights should be turned up. There would then be no room for insidious suggestions, either by servants or anybody else. No doubt palmistry and fortune-telling and such like occult arts are more mysterious and convincing in a half-light. But it would be better that these facinating arts should be sacrificed altogether than that English ladies should be talked about, privately and publicly, in the manner described above, or that in times like the present the best class of natives should disclaim all desire for friendlier relations with their rulers because the society of our women is not good enough for theirs.

MR. J. M. MACLEAN'S WIDOW.

A London correspondent writes to us:—Remembering you appreciative obituary notice of the late Mr. J. M. Maclean in 1906, I venture to ask—as an old friend of his widow—whether it would be possible for you in your kindness to make an appeal in your influential paper, in her husband's memory, on her behalf? Owing to unfortunate investments Mr. Maclean died practically insolvent, and the thought of leaving his wife almost penniless was his greatest sorrow. If this could be made known in Bombay, where Mr. Maclean was so well-known for his sympathetic and disinterested work for others, I cannot help hoping that some of his former friends would be willing to subscribe to a fund which might relieve Mrs. Maclean of her very pressing pecuniary troubles. I should indeed be most grateful if you should be able to give your valuable assistance in the matter.

IT is notified that the Indian Limitation Act is made applicable to Berar, and the Provincial Insolvency Act to Bangalore, with appropriate modifications in each case.

FROM the 15th to the 21st instant, 2 Europeans, 17 East Indians, 30 Native Christians, 425 Hindus, and 78 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 552. The death-rate was 56·3 per mille, the mean for the ten previous years being 56·8. The deaths are thus classified:—Cholera 79, fevers 145, bowel complaints 78, and other causes 250.

THE London correspondent of the "Times of Ceylon" telegraphed on the 21st instant:—"Sir Henry Blake has cabled to Sir John Anderson, Governor of the Straits Settlements, asking that Mr. J. B. Carruthers, Director of Agriculture, and Government Botanist, Federated Malay States, be permitted to attend the Rubber Exhibition conferences. Mr. Henry S. Pearson (Editor of the 'India Rubber World' of New York) is giving three lectures on Rubber Manufacture, Crude Rubber Production, and Synthetic Rubber."

PROTECTED ENGLAND.

EFFECT OF THE PATENT ACT.

Foreign Rush to Preserve Rights.

TWENTY-FIVE MILLIONS TO BE INVESTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 27.

The Patents and Designs Act comes into operation to-morrow.

The Germans and Americans are showing extraordinary activity in opening their works in England in order to prevent the cancellation of Patents.

There is every prospect that twenty-five millions will be invested in England for the manufacture of articles previously made abroad.

KING EDWARD AT CARLSBAD.

Another Luncheon Party.

LONDON, AUGUST 27.

His Majesty King Edward was at Carlsbad to-day and M. Isvolsky was a member of His Majesty's luncheon party.

M. Clemenceau was unable to attend being in bed indisposed.

CABLE AND REVOLUTION.

Alleged complicity in a Plot.

HEAVY DAMAGES AGAINST A FRENCH COMPANY.

LONDON, AUGUST 27.

The Caracas Court has found the French Cable Company guilty of complicity in the Matos revolution and has condemned the Company to pay five million dollars damages, besides the amount assessable later on.

SITUATION IN TURKEY.

Position of Princes Changed.

MANY RECONCILIATIONS.

LONDON, AUGUST 28.

Advices from Constantinople state that Rashib Effendi, the Heir-presumptive, has paid a visit to his brother, the Sultan, for the first time in three years. The meeting was of the most cordial nature.

It is regarded as a remarkable sign of the times that the Princes are going about freely, and are no longer honourable prisoners. They are apparently reconciled to the Sultan.

A RAILWAY AND ITS EMPLOYES.

Threatened Labour Dispute.

LONDON, AUGUST 28.

A labour dispute is threatened on the Great Eastern Railway.

The employes have made demands which the Company regards as extravagant, and the latter now announces various reductions in salaries in view of the falling revenue.

THE LUARD MURDER.

Fruitless use of Bloodhounds.

LONDON, AUGUST 28.

Bloodhounds were employed yesterday to find the trail of the murderer of Mrs. Luard, but without any success, as too much time had elapsed.

THE AUSTRIAN EMPEROR.

Suffering from a Cold.

LONDON, AUGUST 28.

The Emperor Francis Joseph is suffering from a severe cold. It is believed that he caught a chill while hunting.

JAPANESE PRISONERS.

Russian Court-Martial.

EIGHT SENTENCED TO DEATH.

LONDON, AUGUST 28.

The higher Court-martial at St. Petersburg has confirmed the sentence of death by strangulation passed by the Nikolaievsk Court-martial on eight Japanese for attacking the soldiers conveying them to prison.

THE MEDINA RAILWAY.

To be Opened on Tuesday.

LONDON, AUGUST 28.

The Sultan's special Mission has arrived at Damascus en route for Medina to attend the opening of the Hedjaz Railway on Tuesday.

Many Egyptian and other Mussalmans have proceeded to Medina.

FIGHTING ON THE ALGERIAN FRONTIER.

Great Gathering of Tribesmen.

FRENCH FORCE THREATENED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 27.

Fifteen thousand tribesmen from the Tafilet region are concentrated on the Algerian frontier to attack General Bailloud, who is commanding a force of 7,000 men.

The outposts have exchanged shots. All measures have been taken to meet the attack.

S. S. "DUNEARN."

Capsized in a Typhoon.

LONDON, AUGUST 28.

Lloyd's agent at Moji telegraphs that two survivors, picked up by the "Saikio Maru," report that the British steamer "Dunearn," bound for Singapore, capsized off the Goto Islands in a typhoon.

AFGHAN AFFAIRS.

Kabul reported Quiet.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 28.

Letters dated the 22nd instant, from Kabul, have now reached India which report nothing unusual going in Afghanistan.

Our Simla correspondent telegraphs pointing out an error which occurred in a telegram sent by him respecting the alleged disturbance at Kabul. He was made to say that the news emanated from a well-known news agency. The telegram as received leaves no doubt as to what was received, and we can only take it that telegraphists are better "writers" than they are readers. If the werd "writer" is substituted for "Reuter" the telegram will appear as it was intended to be transmitted.

RUSSIAN SUGAR.

Remission of Duties.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 28.

The following Customs notification is published here :—

In exercise of the power conferred by Sections 8-A and 8-B of the Indian Tariff Act 1894 (8 of 1894), as subsequently amended, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the duties leviable in pursuance of the said section shall be remitted with effect from the 1st September 1908, in respect of sugar produced in Russia, provided that such sugar is imported into British India, (a) direct from the country of production, or (b) through another country which is also a party to the Brussels Sugar Convention of 1902, without having been transhipped at, or unloaded in, or carried through, any country which is not a party to the said Convention, and provides also that it is accompanied by a certificate of origin such as is requred in respect of sugar produced in other countries which are parties to the Brussels Sugar Convention of 1902.

DERA GHAZI KHAN.

Floods Increasing.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 28.

Floods at Dera Ghazi Khan appear to be increasing. A telegram of to-day's date from that place states that the city is now surrounded with water.

LATER.

News from Dera Ghazi Khan, of last Wednesday's date, says that erosion continues and the houses have begun to fall into the bed of the river.

A correspondent writes that there is no fear at all of a flood taking place now, unless a most extraordinary rise in the Indus takes place. From all past records, the flood season is now past. The danger is erosion, and this may be expected to continue till the end of September at least. When the river was at its highest level, viz., the 401 foot level, five-sixteenths of the city would have been above flood level and the remainder would have had a depth of water, varying from 1 inch to 5 feet, according to the distance away from the centre, or highest part of the city.

DR. SVEN HEDIN.

Latest Favourable Report.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 28.

One of Dr. Sven Hedin's servants has arrived at Leh and reports that twenty-five days ago Dr. Sven Hedin himself was within four marches of Gartok and well. The explorer is no doubt proceeding slowly to make his observations and the supposition that anything had gone wrong with him is unfounded.

FATAL HOUSE COLLAPSE.

Two Killed ; Three Injured.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 28.

Owing to a very heavy downpour of rain last night at Rangoon, a two-storeyed building collapsed in the native part of the town. Two native tenants were killed, and three injured. The work of clearing the debris is proceeding. Heavy rainfall continues here daily.

ANARCHY IN INDIA.

Photographs of Khudiram Bose.

SALE IN THE STREET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 28.

Photographs of Khudiram Bose and Profulla Chaki, the former of whom was recently hanged at Mozufferpore for the murder of Mrs. and Miss Kennedy, are being largely sold in the streets, in the north of Calcutta, at an anna a copy.

H. C. Dass's European Trip.

MIDNAPORE'S CONTRIBUTION.

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 28.

In his annual report of the Burdwan Division for the year 1907-08, Mr. S. L. Maddox, the Commissioner, remarks that the Zemindari Association of Midnapore contributed Rs. 200 towards sending Hem Chander Dass, the accused in the Alipore bomb trial, to Europe.

Charge of Selling Explosives.

MAHOMED SAHA CONVICTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 28.

At the Alipore Criminal Sessions to-day Mahomed Saha, cloth merchant of Sonai Bazar, Garden Reach, was found "not guilty" by the assessors of selling explosives.

Mr. Beachcroft, the Judge, disagreeing, convicted the prisoner and sentenced him to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

The Manicktola Terrorists.

TRIAL POSTPONED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 28.

Owing to two accused, Indra Nath Nandy and Sateyendro Nath Bose, being unable to leave the Alipore Jail Hospital through fever, the further trial of the second batch of terrorists has been postponed till Monday.

Loyal Addresses by Indians.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 28.

Loyal addresses by public meetings, expressing abhorrence of the anarchist conspiracy and support of the Government of India, are published, which have been submitted by (1) Rao Sahib Maganlal Jeychand, of Kapadwanj; (2) Rai Mahadeo Bali, of Daryabad; (3) Nawab Mushtab Husain, of Amroha; and (4) the Honorary Secretaries, Anjuman-i-Islam, of Bombay.

SEDITION IN INDIA.

Subramania's Bail.

FRESH APPEAL FILED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 28.

To-day, at the Madras High Court, before their Lordships Justice Miller and Justice Abdur Rahim the letters patent appeal filed by T. Rungachariar, on behalf of G. Subramania Iyer, who stands charged with writing articles alleged to be seditious in the "Swadeshi-Mitram" was called on for hearing.

The appeal was against the order of his Lordship the Chief Justice refusing to admit Subramania Iyer to bail, based upon the following grounds : (1) Because there is no reason why accused should be deprived of his liberty at this stage ; (2) because the reasons appearing in the affidavits are sufficient in law to entitle the accused to be set at liberty ; (3) because there was and is nothing before the Court to better the grant of bail in this case ; (4) because the judicial discretion vested in the Court under Section 498, Criminal Procedure Code, has not been properly exercised ; and (5) because on the medical certificate the accused is entitled to be enlarged on bail.

It is believed that this is the first attempt, ever made to appeal against an order of a single Judge of the High Court, refusing bail. It is doubtful if the appeal will lie.

LOYALTY OF LUNAWADA.

LUNAWADA, AUGUST 25.

An influential and representative meeting of the citizens of Lunawada assembled at Nima-Baniás-Vadi, yesterday afternoon, to express their indignation at the anarchical and seditious methods employed by certain misguided people in some parts of India for the achievement of political rights and to declare their confidence in the established Government. The meeting was attended by all classes and creeds, Patavats, Pleaders, Lhethias, Brahmins, Boras and other Mahomedans, and was presided over by Mr. Parekh Motilal Gulabchand. Great enthusiasm prevailed throughout the proceedings. The following resolution was adopted unanimously :—

"That the citizens of Lunawada, in a public meeting assembled, unanimously declare their extreme indignation at the anarchical methods employed in some parts of the country for the achievement of political rights and view with extreme contempt the bomb-throwing and similar outrages, as well as all attempts at creating estrangement between the rulers and the ruled by their thoughtless and inconsiderats writings and words. They further declare their strong disapprobation of the base and dastardly murders of Mrs. and Miss Kennedy committed in Bengal and condole with Mr. Kennedy in his irreparable bereavement."

It having been further resolved to submit copies of the above proceedings to Government, through His Highness the Maharaja Saheb, the meeting dissolved after responding to three lusty cheers for the Emperor Edward the VII. and H. H. the Maharaja of Lunawada.

THE ARMS ACT.

Exemption Sanctioned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 28.

The name of Shahzada Basdeo Singh, of the Rae Bareli District, United Provinces, is added to those of the gentlemen exempted from the operation of the Arms Act.

THE GHAZIABAD ACCIDENT.

Further Proceedings.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 28.

Following is an account of the concluding proceedings of the Ghaziabad case before the District Magistrate, Meerut :—

Court to accused Monk : Did you ask for line clear of 26 down from Dasna on the 6th May ?—Yes.

Did you get line clear ?—Yes.

Did you get a tablet ?—Yes. I got a tablet on the instrument.

Was there any irregularity ?—No ; except that I had to give two attention beats before Dasna answered.

Did you start 26 down on tablet ?—Yes. I did start it myself on the tablet.

Did you give the out-report for 26 down ?—Yes.

Was it acknowledged ?—Yes.

Did you receive any out-report of 23 up from Dasna ?—No, I did not.

Have you something to say about 192 down on 30th January 1908 ?—Yes. I started it as there was no danger of a collision.

Is Exhibit 19 the tablet you gave ?—Yes.

Exhibit 19, No. 7, is the tablet ?—It was shown to me at the inquiry made by the Magistrate.

The interpreter was called and he said on oath that Exhibit 64 is the statement of Sunder Lal made on 19th and 20th August 1908 against Mr. Monk.

Court to accused Sunder Lal : Did you ask line clear for 23 up on the tablet instrument ?—Yes.

Did you get it ?—Yes.

Did you get the tablet ?—Yes.

Did you get it fairly ?—Yes.

Did you start 23 up on the tablet ?—Yes.

Did you give the out-report ?—Yes,

Did you receive acknowledgment ?—Yes.

Did Ghaziabad ask for line clear for 26 down?—No. I did not give a tablet to Ghaziabad.

Did Ghaziabad give the out-report for 26 down ?—No.

Is Exhibit 20 the tablet you gave ?—Yes.

This closed the evidence for the prosecution.

Mr. Boys then asked the Magistrate to charge both accused under Section 101 of the Railways Act.

Mr. Lewin submitted there was no case against his client, Mr. Monk, and that he should be discharged.

Mr. Spiers addressed the Court to same effect on behalf of Sunder Lal.

Magistrate : I have not made up my mind in the least against either of the accused, but I think there is a "prima facie" case for a charge. I shall charge Sunder Lal under Section 101 of the Railways Act, and also Mr. Monk.

The Magistrate then framed charges against each accused under Section 101 of the Railways Act (9 of 1890).

Mr. Lewin : My client claims to be tried by a jury in that case.

The Magistrate : I shall then commit him to the Sessions and will commit Sunder Lal also. I should like to hear arguments now so as to state my grounds for commitment : they may be either oral or in writing.

The case was then adjourned for argument.

MOULVI RAFIUDDIN AHMED.

Arrival at Belgaum.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, AUGUST 28.

A large and influential public meeting of Mahomedans of Belgaum was held this afternoon to give a fitting welcome to Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, Barrister, Secretary of the Deccan Moslem League, who has arrived here to ascertain the municipal and educational views of Mahomedans of the Southern Maratha districts. In the course of a speech which he delivered in reply to a resolution of confidence, Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed spoke of the security to life and property established by British rule in India. He also dwelt on the split in the National Congress and on the present unrest in India.

The following resolution was unanimously passed :—That this meeting of Mahomedans of Belgaum cordially sympathises with the aims and objects of the Deccan Moslem League and establishes its branch in this city to promote its cause by all means at its disposal in the Southern Maratha districts.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 28.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr. A. E. Ryves, Barrister, are replaced at the disposal of the United Provinces Government from to-day.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. R. Kalberer has been granted six months' leave from 12th October.

The services of Mr. L. L. Wickham, Executive Engineer, are replaced at the disposal of the Madras Government.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Babu G. C. Ghose, Officiating Chief Superintendent, office of the Accountant-General, Eastern Bengal and Assam, has been granted six weeks' leave. Babu K. C. Das to act.

Mr. Robertson, Comptroller, India Treasuries, has been allowed six weeks' leave. Mr. T. K. Ghatak to act.

Captain H. C. Szczspanski is granted six months' leave.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Major P. Ashworth, R. E., to be Junior Government Inspector of Railways, Madras.

Mr. H. L. Battersby, Assistant Engineer, is permitted to retire.

MONSOON conditions, however, continue so favourable that the set back in exchange is not likely to last much longer.

A REPORT brought in by the mail steamer which reached Bombay yesterday shows that there has been a decided decrease in the strength of the monsoon in the west of the Arabian Sea since last week.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK.

Liquidation by Court.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 28.

At the High Court, yesterday, before Mr. Justice Stephen, Mr. Morison, instructed by Mr. Hadrill, of Messrs. Orr, Dignam and Co., applied, in the matter of the Indian Companies Act of 1862, and in the matter of the Commercial Bank of India, Limited, for an order to withdraw the former petition, that had been filed, and for leave to file a fresh petition, asking for a voluntary winding up order, which would supersede the "ad interim" order already issued, and also that the voluntary winding up should be under the supervision of the Court.

His Lordship granted the application.

Mr. Morison next applied that Messrs. Meugens, King and Simson, who had been appointed provisional liquidators, be discharged as such and act as voluntary liquidators, under the supervision of the Court.

This application also was granted.

Mr. Morison lastly applied that the voluntary liquidators be at liberty to pay themselves such remuneration as is due to them, subject to other claims which may have priority.

His Lordship granted the application.

INDIAN CROPS.

Prospects most Hopeful.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 28.

This week's crop telegrams from the various local Governments show a small but distinct fall in food-grain prices in the United Provinces, Punjab, N.-W. Frontier Province and Central India.

A further decrease of eighty thousand is reported in the numbers under famine relief, which are now down to a little over half a million souls.

More rain is badly wanted in the Deccan, but many of the districts in Northern India, would be benefited by a break.

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India, No. 8716, dated 26th August :—

Good rain during week in parts Gujarat, Konkan, Nasik and Gujarat Native States, moderate in parts Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Khandesh, Poona, Satara and Belgaum, and slight in parts Karachi, Sukkur, Larkana, Upper Sind Frontier, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur and Dharwar. Rain insufficient in eastern portions of Deccan and Karnatak and sufficient elsewhere. Continuous rain retarding kharif sowing in parts Gujarat, West Khandesh; Cutch, Rewa Kantha and Palanpur and break urgently needed. Sowing retarded in parts Bijapur for want of sufficient rain ; and continues in parts Sind, Kanara, Panch Mahals, West Khandesh, Dharwar, Baroda, Palanpur and Cutch. Standing crops slightly damaged by insects in parts Bijapur and suffering on account of floods or excessive rain in parts Karachi, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Surat, Khandesh, Nasik, Satara and Gujarat Native States and from want of moisture in parts Ahmednagar, Poona and Bijapur. Crops in good condition elsewhere. Transplantation progressing in parts Larkana, Upper Sind Frontier, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Kanara, Nasik, Poona, Baroda and Rewa Kantha. Supply of fodder adequate except in parts Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara and Bijapur. Agricultural stock generally in good condition and sufficient except in parts Karachi, Deccan and Cutch. Supply of water for drinking as well as irrigation sufficient except in parts Amednagar, Poona, Sholapur and Bijapur. Prices of food-grains almost stationary.

Quantity purchasable per rupee in Sind 31 to 42 per cent., in Gujarat 33 to 76 per cent., in Konkan 27 to 34 per cent., in Deccan 36 to 50 per cent. and in Karnatak 32 to 50 per cent. less than normal. Stocks of grain generally adequate. Labourers get sufficient field employment and wages normal. Cultivating and labouring classes in fair condition. Daily average numbers for week ending 15th instant: Gratuitous—Panch Mahals 823. West Khandesh 1,893, Nasik 2,020, Ahmednagar 1,977, Poona 163, Sholapur 1,489, Bijapur 656, Jath 88.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 28.

The following military officers are gazetted to retire:—Colonel W. K. Downes, from the 11th proximo ; Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. Pollard, from the 14th instant ; Honorary Captain O. D. Heathcote, from 17th June last ; and Honorary Lieutenant W. J. Broy, from the 9th instant.

MAJOR BENN, Political Agent, has proceeded to Wadh with an escort of some two hundred men from the column at Kelat.

LIEUTENANT G. D. HEYLAND is posted for employment in the Burma Military Police.

EXTRAORDINARY floods are reported in Dir and Jandol. Three Levy posts have been partially washed away, and communication with Serai is interrupted.

IN the cricket match, Bombay Hindus vs. the Poona Gymkhana concluded yesterday at Poona, the home team won by 2 runs and 3 wickets. Captain Greig proved the salvation of his side, making 67 in the second innings.

MR. G. R. KAYE, Curator, Bureau of Education, is gazetted for one year's leave, Babu Pramatha Nath Chatterji to officiate.

THE report of the Lower Ganges Bridge Committee will be forwarded direct to the Railway Board and should be ready next week.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE CRONBERG MEETING.

Lambeth Conference.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUGUST 14.

Considering our excellent relations with the Dual Monarchy, except for the little trouble about certain railway schemes in the Balkan Peninsula, it is not unreasonable that the Crongberg meeting should have overshadowed King Edward's visit to the veteran Emperor Francis Joseph. Comment, however, on the doings at Friedrichshof Castle are necessarily of a speculative character and not very illuminating. I refer particularly to our own Press. In Germany there is the same restraint but the Berlin Radical organ has expressed views which though they are isolated have made a certain impression. They are as follows :—"There is only one question which prevents the establishment of sincerely friendly relations between ourselves and England, and that is the question of naval armaments. The English do not dispute our right to develop our navy as we think fit, but they hope that political considerations may induce us not to make unlimited use of this right, since a reaction upon the British naval programme and British finances would be inevitable. During the last few days we have encountered in the English Press, notably in Liberal journals, an expression of the hope that the Cronberg meeting might put an end to the rivalry in naval construction between the two countries. We view these expectations with considerable scepticism, if only because King Edward would exceed the limits of his competence if his Majesty attempted to initiate an independent policy of his own. But this one fact is certain —that, so long as this rivalry continues, so long will the mistrust endure which for so long a period has embittered the relations between the two countries to the grave prejudice of both." The Cronberg correspondent of a London paper distinguished for its ultra-friendliness to Germany makes the somewhat cryptic remark that things will be much better or much worse after the meeting of Tuesday. Meanwhile Mr. Lloyd-George, if he is correctly reported, is talking as if an Anglo-German entente were within the range of possibility at no distant date. Strange things happen in international relationships, and he may be right. Who a decade ago would have thought that an Anglo-French *entente cordiale* was practicable ?

RESULTS OF THE LAMBETH CONFERENCE.

It is perhaps unfortunate in one respect that the proceedings of the decennial Conference of Anglican prelates recently held at the picturesque Archiepiscopal palace facing the Houses of Parliament have had to be published in the middle of the dead season. However at any time, the lay Press would have expressed its views on the more or less recondite subjects that formed so large a part of the programme, and discussion is rendered more difficult by the fact that the Primate's encyclical with the resolutions passed have appeared before the reports of the numerous Committees are ready for publication. Such comments as have appeared are necessarily provisional, and the disappointment expressed in some quarters with what is thought to be the timorous action of the Conference in regard to certain points dealt with may be modified or disappear when we are in possession of the fuller information promised. Two of the resolutions Nos. 20 and 21 are of special Indian interest. The former reads as follows :—"All races and peoples, whatever their language or conditions, must be welded into one Body, and the organization of different races living side by side into separate or independent churches on the basis of race or colour is inconsistent with the vital and essential principle of the unity of Christ's Church." The other resolution declares that every effort should be made to train native churches and congregations in self-support and self-government and, in view of the great importance of the establishment of a native episcopate in all countries where the Church is planted, the Conference recommends "advanced theological and practical training" for the ablest of the native missionaries. The fact that the Congress has only by a majority of three—87 against 84—deprecated the remarriage of an innocent person who has obtained a divorce will be very disappointing to Lord Halifax and his friends. Probably we shall learn when the Committee's reports are published, on what grounds the Conference bases its statement that the artificial restriction of child birth is "growing," and it may be hoped that the state of things which has evoked this very proper protest is not quite so serious as the Conference supposes. One turns to the resolutions to see how the Conference has decided with regard to the Athanasian Creed. In the first place it has decided to have forthwith a fresh translation based upon the best Latin text and in the second, the several Churches of the Anglican Communion are left to settle themselves what "in their varying circumstances" is desirable with reference to the liturgical use of the *Quicunque Vult* the only reservation being "that if any change of rule or usage is made, full regard should be had to the maintenance of the Catholic Faith in its integrity, to the commendation of that Faith to the minds of men, and to the relief of disquieted consciences." The declarations of the Conference regarding the democratic movement are decidedly interesting. The Conference recognizes the ideals of brotherhood which underlie the movement, which the Church is called upon to support "in so far as it (the movement) strives to procure for all just treatment and a real opportunity of living a true human life." Further the Conference urges that the social mission and social principles of Christianity should be given a more prominent place in the study and teaching of the Church, both for the clergy and the laity.

UNREST.

Sir Guilford Molesworth so long one of the ornaments of the Indian Public Works Department and now an enthusiastic worker for Tariff Reform is well known for the courageous manner in which he expresses his opinions. He has a letter in the "Morning Post" of Monday on the political situation in which he recalls what Vambery has said about the British *raj*. To Nawab Abdul Latif the celebrated Hungarian wrote :—"I am not an Englishman, and I do not ignore the shortcomings of English rule in India, but I have seen much of the world, both in Europe and Asia, and studied the matter carefully, and I can assure you that England is far in advance of the rest of Europe in point of justice, liberality, and fair dealing with all entrusted to her care." "England," he observed on another occasion, "has indeed done great things for India, and Bismarck was right when he said 'If England were to lose Shakespeare, Milton, and all her literary heroes, that which she has done for India is sufficient to establish for ever her merit in the world of culture.'" It is as well that such testimony coming as it does from independent sources should be reproduced at this moment when even in quarters where one would not expect to find it there is a tendency to undervalue the work that has been and is being accomplished by the great Indian Civil Service.

Sir Guilford concludes:—"My long and intimate connection with the Government of India, extending over eighteen years, enables me to assert without fear of contradiction that it is the purest administration in the world and forms a brilliant contrast to the Parliamentary administration of Great Britain, which day by day grows more corrupt, in which statesmanship has degenerated into sordid vote-catching, and which practises bribery in its worst form—the bribery of one class with the money plundered from another." Sir Guilford rather injures his vindication of Indian administration by the severity of his condemnation of those who rule us at home. He is entitled, of course, to his views—and heaven knows Parliamentary government has many drawbacks—but whenever were British statesmen not engaged in "vote-catching?" The "Indian Sociologist," though denied admittance to India, is easily procurable in England, a fact that strikes some of my Indian friends as quite inexplicable. This month's number of the notorious organ of the notorious Shyamji Krishnavarma is in mourning owing to what a headline styles "A Death-Dealing Sentence Passed on Mr. Tilak." As might have been anticipated Mr. Justice Davar is attacked with ferocity as are also Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale and Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt. Indeed the conduct of "the meanest of traitors" as they are called is contrasted with the action of Mr. H. M. Hyndman, Sir Henry Cotton, "who is doing much better than we expected" (I hope he enjoys praise bestowed by the Editor of the "Indian Sociologist"), Mr. Wilfrid Seawen Blunt and Mr. Arnold Lupton, M. P.

INDIAN FACTORY LABOUR.

The conclusions and proposals of the Indian Factory Labour Commission (How is it that their report though issued on your side has not yet been published in England ?) are discussed from a Lancashire point of view in the "Textile Mercury" of August 8. "The Commissioners," says this Manchester publication, "have gone clearly into all abuses—and these are many. All that we wish to say about them at present is that English people will have some difficulty in comprehending how, under the excessive hours that operatives—and mere children—have been made to work, the Commissioners are able to record that they have not noted any physical deterioration in mill hands whom they have seen actually at work." With a disinterestedness which is quite refreshing the "Textile Mercury" points out that "the quality of the products of Indian industries would be greatly improved" by a "sound and a more sympathetic and humane regulation of labour," and in the same altruistic spirit it declares that there can be very little excuse for any Government professing any degree of civilisation to delay too long in enforcing the necessary reforms. This attempt to "rush" the Government of India may perhaps be regarded as rather throwing doubts upon the humanitarian professions of its Lancashire critics. In such a difficult and delicate question the Government are quite right to act upon the motto *Festina lente*—a motto that is not perhaps sufficiently acted upon in these days of high speed in legislation as well as in locomotion.

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD ON THE TITLES OF TENANTIUS.

Sir George Birdwood, in reply to a reference made to him on a subject that has been much discussed here recently among Mahomedans, wrote the following interesting and suggestive letter :—"Oh ! yes, I duly noticed at the time that Lord Minto during his visit in the spring to Aligarh College conferred the title of Nawab upon Moulvi Mushtak (i.e. "Desired") Husain,, Secretary to the College, an honour recognised by the Muslims of India as done to their whole community, and, therefore, most gratefully appreciated by them all. Nothing, indeed, could be more ungracious and offensive than our stupid English way of ignoring such out-additions to the names of Indian noblemen and officials, however honourably won, unless made by our own Government. In this very instance before the title of Nawab was conferred by Lord Minto on the Secretary to Aligarh College, he was known to all Indian Muslims, and all the Hindus as the Nawab Vikar-ul-Mulk (i.e. 'the Weighty One [in Wisdom] of the country') Bahadur ; a title conferred upon him by His Highness the Nizam, the ruler of one of the greatest states of Islam, and one of the sincerest friends of 'the British Raj.' The late Nawab Mushin-ul-Mulk (i.e. "Beneficence of the Country") was similarly honoured by His Highness the Nizam ; but we blockheads persisted in still going on calling him Moulvi Mahdi Husan until the title of Nawab was independently bestowed upon him by the British Viceroy of India ! Another most distinguished Indian Muslim is the Nawab Imad-ul-Mulk (i.e. "the intention [in the Scholastic, not the legal, or the moral sense of the word] of the State") of the Hyderabad Peerage ; but here in London, although a member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India, which is to all intents and purposes an extension of "The Cabinet" of the Privy Council, he is officially known only by his personal name, and immediate and remote patronymics and addressed simply as "Mister" and "Esquire."

It is difficult to account for such deliberate discourtesies, and impossible to justify them. Here we designate heirs to titles by "Courtesy titles," the only sanction for which is common usage; and cannot we extend the principle of the practice to the recognition throughout the British Empire of the titles granted to their highest officials by the rulers of the sovereign Native States of India? Even after Lord Minto has made a British Nawab of the Secretary to the Aligarh College we shall probably perversely insist on calling him Nawab Mushtak Hussain, instead of the Nawab Vikar-ul-Mulk, the name by which he is known to everybody in India—except the stolid, unimaginative officials of the British Government. It is a preposterous and most obnoxious and objectionable anomoly, and the sooner our practice in the matter in India is reduced to the rules of ordinary courtesy between men of common-sense, and sensibilities, the better for us; and I may add with some special authority, very much the better! Another idiotic injustice to India is that while Colonial officials once entitled to the style of Honourable are allowed to hold it throughout life, Indian officials so entitled have to drop the distinction on their retirement from India. So much for the Titles of Tenantius."

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD AND THE EDINBURGH PARSI UNION.

In Sir George Birdwood's reply to the invitation of the Edinburgh Parsi Union to dinner on the 31st ultimo, to meet Mr. S. E. Broacha, occurs a passage of interest beyond the limits of that complimentary occasion, and I make no apology for reproducing it here. He writes:—"May I add that I greatly rejoice to find the Parsis of the United Kingdom everywhere organising themselves as, so to say, a corporate community. The direct advantages of this course are obvious, but far above these, I rejoice in it as the assertion of the continuity of the historical personality of a race that not only rose to imperial power in antiquity but conferred lasting benefits on the world far beyond the limits of Cyrus, and Cambyses and Darius. Europe owes the establishment and endowment of Christianity as a State religion to the fact that Constantine the Great was attracted to it by the religion of the Zoroastrians who had served in the Roman Legions under his command. Zoroastrianism with Neo-Platonism and Christianity were the three spiritualising influences, closely interrelated and equally free from dogmatic theology, that at last broke down the whole structure of paganism west of the Indus, right on to Great Britain, and on the ruins of the temples of Greece and Rome appeared the domes and towers and spires of the Catholic Roman and Schismatic Greek churches of Christendom. In Great Britain alone there are, I believe, forty contemporary monuments of ancient Persians, Zoroastrians of the Roman army of occupation in these islands, and the remains of several of these are to be found along the wall of Hadrian within a cycle sweep of Edinburgh. At St. Ives in Huntingdonshire, the Abbot of Ramsey in the 11th century A.D. dedicated a chapel to 'Ivo' a Zoroastrian who came to England and died here in the 7th century A.D., possibly as a refugee from Iran, when first invaded by the Arabs. Our Western code of social etiquette reaches us from the ancient Persian Court through the Court of the Cæsars of Constantinople, and thence through the Courts of mediæval Christendom, that sprung up out of the dust of fallen Rome. It was this "Persian apparatus" of social etiquette that taught the barbarians who overthrew Rome "good manners and made us "Gentile men" gentlemen. And as this is a reply to an invitation to dinner, let let me add that, all our cookery, as an art, and not mere concoction, comes from ancient, or Zoroastrian Persia. And transcending all these benefits conferred on Europe by Zoroastrians, it was the contact of the Jews with ancient Persia, that first inspired them, and through them, Europe with the sense of the life to come; in which hope alike you Parsis and we Christians may sit down together, and eat, and drink, 'and in communion sweet, quaff immortality and joy.'"

By the way it is difficult to keep pace with the veteran writer of the foregoing letters. His mental agility and keen interest in all that is passing in the world are indeed almost phenomenal and such as to put many much younger men to shame. In Wednesday's "Times" there is a spirited rejoinder from him to another communication from Mr. Halil Halid on "Pan-Islamism and the Khalifate:" in to-day's issue of the same journal Sir George writes at considerable length and in terms that must be gratifying as well as helpful to Mr. Hruldane, on the approaching fete at the Earl's Court Exhibition in honour of "The Terriers," and in the current number of the *Journal* of the Royal Society of Arts there is a learned and exhaustive article from his pen on "The Empire of the Hittites in the History of Art." One wishes that he would accede to the request so often made to him and write his memoirs. They would—*cela va sans dire*—make very interesting reading, and considering how varied has been his experience during a long and not uneventful life they ought also to be valuable.

OLLA PODRIDA.

I regret to announce that Mr. K. D. Framji, son of the late Mr. Dosabhoy Framji, C. S. I., and brother of Mr. Jehangir Dosabhoy Framji, of the Bombay Customs Department, died at Harrogate on Tuesday last. Mr. K. D. Framji who had long suffered from a dangerous malady, arrived, I believe, in this country, about nine months ago, and it is sad that he should have passed away at such a long distance from his relatives. Much sympathy is felt for the family by their many friends in England—English and Indian. The funeral will take place to-morrow in the Parsi cemetery at Brookwood, Woking.

The annual meeting of the members of the Zoroastrian Fund is being held this afternoon at the Criterion, under the chairmanship of Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, who will also preside at the *Paleti* dinner to be held at the same restaurant to-night.

Many of your readers will peruse with interest the following which appeared in a recent issue of the "Times":—"The friends of Dr. Edith Pechey-Phipson, who died on April 14th last, have expressed a desire to raise some tribute of appreciation and affection to her memory. The Committee of the Memorial Fund consider the two following objects as eminently suitable:—(*a*) The foundation of a post-graduate scholarship, to be held by a medical woman who comes from India, or who proposes to work in India; post-graduate study to be carried on in any place or in any country, approved by the trustees. (*b*) The building and endowment of one or more additional bungalows at the Nasik Sanitorium for women and children. The capital necessary to endow a good scholarship would be from £1,500 to £2,000, and the cost of building, furnishing and endowing one bungalow is about £400. The funds subscribed for the Memorial will be applied to one or both of the objects named. Donations should be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, Sir Montagu Turner, Chartered Bank of India, Hattoncourt, Threadneedle-street, E. C." The form of the Memorial is decidedly happy and it is to be hoped that the money required will soon be obtained. There must be numerous persons in India who will be glad of the opportunity of subscribing to so deserving and praiseworthy an object.

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

(SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.)

LONDON, AUGUST 14, PARIS, AUGUST 15.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

HOME.

Court.—The King inspected the Channel Fleet last Friday, and took lunch with Lord Charles Beresford. On Saturday their Majesties returned to London, and on Monday the King set out for Crönberg, where he had a very cordial meeting with the German Emperor. The two Monarchs attended the unveiling of a monument to the Landgravine Elizabeth at Homburg. King Edward arrived on Wednesday at Ischl, on a visit to the Austrian Emperor. At a banquet in the evening, the King, replying to a cordial speech from the Emperor, congratulated him on the jubilee of his reign. The King then went on to Marienbad, where he is staying at the Hotel Weimar.—The Queen went to Scotland on Tuesday night. The Prince of Wales has gone north for the shooting.

Ecclesiastical.—The Lambeth Conference resolutions, with an Encyclical letter signed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, have been published.—The Anglican thank-offering amounts to £345,000, of which £125,000 is earmarked for special objects. The committee will keep the fund open to the end of the year, as much more is needed for the training and equipment of workers in colonial and missionary fields.

Conferences.—The Free Trade Congress at Westminster ended last Friday. An international congress dealing with the British, French, and American constitutions was held in London on Friday and Saturday.—A conference of West Indian cotton-planters has been held at Manchester, Sir D. Morris being one of the speakers.

Law.—Several pictures and other works of art were stolen last week by burglars from Lord Wimborne's house at Putney.—The Mile-end guardians' trial ended in a verdict of guilty and sentences varying from six months' hard labour and £25 fine to two years' hard labour (in Hirst's case) and £250 fine.

London Pauperism.—On August 1, London had 2,619 more paupers than a year ago.

Mr. Churchill has been initiated as a member of the Order of Druids at Blenheim.

Marriages.—Mr. J. Spencer Churchill and Lady Gwendeline Bertie were married on the 8th. Sir J. L. Cotter, Bart., and Miss E. L. Wheeler were married on the 6th; Lieutenant-Colonel J. Hasler and Miss E. G. Orr-Ewing, Captain Kington, D.S.O., and Miss E. Soames, and Lieutenant W. Fitz Clarence and Miss H. Sankey, on the 11th.

Naval and Military.—The Territorial troops assembled on Salisbury Plain had a great field day on Wednesday. A large proportion of the men have been unable to spare more than eight days for the training.—Further progress has been made with the salvage of the Gladiator.—Two officers of the East Kent Regiment have been eashiered for "ragging."

The British Museum received 643,300 visits last year, as against 691,950 in 1896.

Trade.—Imports and exports for July were 10·4 and 16·6 less in value than in July, 1907.—The prohibition of sugar imports from Denmark, Russia Argentina, and Spain is revoked.

Wills.—The late Lord Derby's estate is valued at £3,177,139. Other estates valued include those of Sir John Day, £102,886; Mr. John Drew, £246,762; Mr. R. Dukes, £245,417; Mr. R. H. Joynson, £241,069; Mr. W. J. Evelyn, £707,712; and Colonel R. Pilkington, £692,858. The Rev. T. V. Bayne has left about £120,000 for Church and educational purposes.

SPORTING.

Cricket.—Surrey beat Middlesex last week by an innings and 29, Hampshire beat Kent, Worcestershire beat Lancashire, and Gloucestershire beat Warwickshire, Sussex drew with Essex, and Derbyshire with Leicestershire. This week Worcestershire beat Gloucester, Somerset beat Hants, and Notts beat Northampton. Yorkshire drew with Middlesex, Essex with Kent, Sussex with Surrey, and Derbyshire with Lancashire.

Chess.—The British Chess Federation opened its annual tournament on Monday at Tunbridge Wells.

Football.—The British Rugby team beat New South Wales on August 8, but sustained defeat at Bathurst on the 12th. The Australian Rugby team left England that day.

Polo.—The Rugby Cup was again won on Saturday by the Old Cantabs.

Swimming.—J. Mearns unsuccessfully tried to swim the Channel on Saturday. Paulus, the French champion, failed in a similar attempt on Wednesday. The 404 yards championship was won on Monday at Westonsuper-Mare by an Australian.

Golf.—Mr. H. C. Wilson won the Calcutta Cup at St. Andrews, beating Mr. J. Fairlie by 4 and 3.

Yachting.—Shamrock won her races on Friday and Saturday, but on Monday, the first day of the "Ryde Week," she was disabled by an accident. On Wednesday Nyria won the International Gold Cup. Lord Ailsa's Bloodhound had to be beached last week after a collision.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The Federal Prime Minister says he hopes soon to receive the Admiralty's draft scheme, prepared in accordance with Australian desires, so that the Defence Bill can be passed in the current year.—The Victorian Minister of Agriculture says that the sterilization of fodder has been satisfactory and he will permit further shipments from Cape Colony.

Canada.—The King sent a message of heartiest sympathy with the sufferers of the forest fire in the Rocky Mountains. According to one account not more than 17 lives are known to have been lost. The towns of Hosmer and Michel are safe. The Federal Government is taking steps for the speedy rebuilding of the Quebec Bridge. A boy runner has gone from Toronto to New York in less than 12 days.

Hong-Kong.—The Governor is seeking the Secretary of State's authority for a gradual closing of the opium divans.

New Zealand.—The American battleships have had an enthusiastic welcome at Auckland. The officers were received on Monday by the Governor and Prime Minister, and the town was illuminated. On Wednesday there was an excursion to Rotto Rua. The fleet sails to-morrow for Australia.

South Africa.—The Government and Progressives in the Transvaal being now practically agreed on the Gold Bill, it is expected to pass without delay. A Bill is to be introduced legalizing the "status" of registered Asiatics. Lord Selborne is visiting Lorenzo Marques.

Uganda.—The Governor's measures to check the sleeping sickness have had considerable success.

THE UNITED STATES.

Politics.—The death of Senator Allison further weakens the opposition to Western Radicalism in the Senate.

Crime.—The revelation of horrors in the Georgian convict-leasing system seems likely to lead to a prohibition by constitutional amendment.—A "Convention of Criminals" in New York is proposed.—Harry Thaw, who is said to have paid £100,000 for his defence, is now bankrupt.

Theatres.—An agreement is being negotiated which would make nearly the whole theatrical business of the country a single working unit.

FOREIGN.

Argentina.—The Finance Minister expects the proposed armaments to be paid for out of ordinary revenue without fresh taxation of loans.

Denmark.—A strike of compositors has begun, and on Tuesday only Socialist newspapers appeared.

France.—Mlle. Fallieres was married on Monday.—The Association for the Advancement of Science has held its congress at Clermont Ferrand.

Germany.—The Government has signed the agreement giving the North-German Lloyd Company an additional subsidy for his Australian service.—Fire destroyed nearly 300 buildings at Donaueschingen last week.—A ship-building lockout has begun.—A mine explosion has caused 13 deaths.

Greenland.—Dr. Erichsen, leader of the Danish exploring party, and two of his comrades have lost their lives.

Italy.—Dorando has been enthusiastically welcomed home at Turin.

Morocco.—General d'Amade reports an encounter between the forces of the rival Sultans, in which the Hafidians lost heavily.—An English doctor has been captured and cruelly put to death.

Persia.—Heavy street fighting continues at Tabriz.

Portugal.—The Tariff Bill has been unanimously adopted by the Chamber.

Russia.—The dismissal of the Grand Duke Nicholas is regarded as a first step towards army reform.—An agreement with Japan is to be negotiated for the protection of seal and other fisheries.

Turkey.—Kiamil Pasha has formed a new Ministry, which is very well received. The Sultan will contribute to the cost of new Houses of Parliament from the Civil List. His Majesty is said to have declared that the whole nation belonged to the Committee of Union and Progress and he was its president. The Ministers are preparing schemes of administrative reform, and will cut down expenditure by abolishing sinecures, stopping pension frauds, reducing the pay of higher officials, and suppressing subventions to foreign papers and funds for political espionage abroad. The dismissal of officials has caused a strike among their companions. Many interesting incidents are reported from the capital and other parts. At Jerusalem the new regime has been received with enthusiasm.—The Anglo-Russian scheme of Macedonian reform has been withdrawn. Practically all the bands have ceased to exist.

Aerial Navigation.—In France, on Wednesday, Mr. Wright made a flight of nearly seven minutes, covering six kilometres in his aeroplane.—At Washington Captain Baldwin has made experimental flights with his steerable balloon, and is confident that he will pass the official tests.—Mr. Edison is reported to favour the "helicopter," which can screw itself up into the air vertically.—The sympathy for Count Zeppelin in connexion with the loss of his airship has shown itself in the subscription of a large fund. He is building another airship.

Obituary.—The Marquis di Rudini; Lord Newburgh; Colonel G. H. Robinson; Mr. W. Bemrose; Canon Eyton; the Rev. W. J. Ancient; Mr. Arthur Longman; Mr. C. L. Falkiner; Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton; M. Arthur Ranc; Vice-Admiral Campion, French Navy; Colonel Sir W. Everett; General Zede; Major F. McDowell; Mr. J. A. Shepherd; Mr. F. Norgate; Col. John Allen; Mr. M. Zangwill.—"Times."

THE UNREST IN INDIA.

The "Morning Post" publishes the following letter:—

Sir,—In these days when foolish members of Parliament think it a fine thing to incite the natives of India to disaffection and endanger the lives of our fellow-countrymen in India it is refreshing to read the opinion of Vambery, the celebrated traveller. He wrote to Nawab Abdul Letif Bahadur, an influential native of Bengal as follows: "I am not an Englishman and I do not ignore the shortcomings of English rule in India, but I have seen much of the world, both in Europe and Asia, and studied the matter carefully, and I can assure you that England is far in advance of the rest of Europe in point of justice, liberality, and fair dealing with all entrusted to her care."

On another occasion Vambery wrote: "England has indeed done great things for India, and Bismarck was right when he said: 'If England were to lose Shakespeare, Milton, and all her literary heroes, that which she has done for India is sufficient to establish for ever her merit in the world of culture.'" ("Story of my Struggles," Arminius Vambery p. 490.)

Those who glibly prate about "India for Indians" show their profound ignorance of what India is and who are the Indians. India is a vast aggregation of nations of different races, religions, and manners. It has a population exceeding in number that of the whole of Europe, and in it there are more than forty languages in common use. From a state of chaos and internecine wars it has been rescued by British rule and consolidated into a prosperous Empire.

To use the words of Sir Edgar Vincent: "Throughout the whole of this vast continent no sword can be unsheathed without our sanction. We have knitted together wrecks of ancient kingdoms with the railway and telegraph. In every city we have opened schools and hospitals, and a native Press is springing up in all the great centres of population. Enormous tracts of land have been redeemed from desert by our irrigation. Under our rule population flourishes and increases."

Lord Curzon has paid the following just tribute to our British administration in India: "Look behind it and you will find a sense of responsibility and devotion to duty, a love of the country, and sympathy with the people developed to a degree that is without parallel in the history of any other country."

My long and intimate connection with the Government of India, extending over eighteen years, enables me to assert without fear of contradiction that it is the purest administration in the world, and forms a brilliant contrast to the Parliamentary administration of Great Britain, which day by day grows more corrupt, in which statesmanship has degenerated into sordid vote-catching, and which practises bribery in its worst form—the bribery of one class with the money plundered from another.—Yours, &c.,

GUILFORD L. MOLESWORTH.

The Manor House, Bexley, Kent, August 8.

SIR ARTHUR NICOLSON.

Sir Arthur and Lady Nicolson have returned to St. Petersburg after an absence of over three months. His Excellency has in the meantime revisited Russian waters during the memorable Royal meeting.

Sir A. Nicolson's eminent services to the cause of the Anglo-Russian rapprochement will, says "The Times" correspondent, be continued, as His Excellency is not going to change his present post for Berlin, as was bruited in some quarters. The Ambassador has had a long conference with M. Isvolsky.

Mr. O' Beirne, councillor of the Embassy, who has so ably discharged the duties of Charge d'Affaires, will now take a holiday.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE NEW ERA.

At the invitation of the Sultan, all the heads of the foreign diplomatic missions were present on Aug. 7 at the Selamlik and were subsequently received in a body by his Majesty, the Grand Vizier and Tewfik Pasha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, being present. The Sultan, in thanking the diplomatists for attending the ceremony, reiterated his firm resolve to maintain in its integrity the Constitution, which, he said, was his own work. The Marquis Imperiali, the Italian Ambassador, who for the time being is senior Ambassador at Constantinople, replying in his own name and that of his colleagues, offered sincere congratulations on the re-establishment of constitutional government and cordial wishes for the health and prosperity of the Sultan, his responsible Ministers, and the gallant Ottoman nation.

In an article laying stress on the necessity of maintaining friendly relations with all Powers, the "Ikdam" remarks that the friendship with Great Britain must be strengthened, as millions of Mussulmans are under British rule. The journal hopes the Sultan will imitate the example of King Edward in his relations with his subjects, and it expresses a desire that King Edward should visit Constantinople.

KIAMIL PASHA'S CABINET.

Though in some quarters the retention of Tewfik Pasha as foreign Minister and the appointment of the Armenian Noradunghian as Minister of Public Works are regarded as tactical mistakes, the Press and the public, says the Constantinople correspondent of the "Times" on Aug. 8, have generally given the new Ministry a good reception. The following appreciation of some of its leading members appears in a leading article in the "Ikdam":—

"Kiamil, though advanced in years, is vigorous and energetic, and his intellectual powers are intact. It is to be hoped that his relatively young colleagues will profit by the example of their circumspect but determined chief. . . . We shall soon be able to judge the new Cabinet by its deeds, notably by the maintenance of order, the conduct of the elections, and the application of the Constitution in its integrity. As regards the last point, the nomination by the Grand Vizier of the Ministers of War and Marine is a guarantee for the present of the future Ministerial policy, for it was through Said's error that these appointments were made a prerogative of the Sultan by the recent Hatt-i-Humayun. Among the other members of the Cabinet, Redjib, the new Minister of War, enjoys general esteem and respect on account of his character and abilities. When in command of the garrisons in Macedonia, Irak, and Tripoli he proved himself the possessor not only of military talents but of political good sense. Thanks to Redjib we still hold Tripoli. It is to be hoped that a worthy successor will be appointed to the province. Reshid Akif, the new Minister of the Interior, is the right man in the right place. He has rendered great services to the State during the last seven years as Vali of Sivas. He has shown himself honest and energetic and capable of thoroughly reorganising the provincial administration."

Hassan Fehmi, the Minister of Justice, and Hakki, the Minister of Education, are also mentioned with approval by the "Ikdam," which publishes a statement by Kiamil, in which the Grand Vizier declared his intention of following a strictly constitutional policy of steady reform and of doing his utmost to main friendly relations with the Powers. He added that an important financial statement would be made by the Government in the near future.

It is generally believed that the first steps taken by the new Government after the meeting of Parliament will be to demand sanction to raise a loan in order to meet the arrears of salaries of the army and the Civil Service. At the same time considerable economies will be effected by the dismissal of large numbers of useless but highly-paid officials who swarm in every Ministry. It is believed that the question of the appointment of foreign financial and other experts will also be mooted with a view to improving the finances and developing the great resources of the country.

The correspondent says the Ministers are all engaged in preparing schemes of administrative departmental reform. A determined attempt is being made to cut down expenditure to the necessary minimum by the abolition of sinecures, the prevention of pension frauds, and the reduction of the pay of many of the higher officials, who receive larger salaries than those paid to the Ministers of any other European State. It has been decided to suppress the subventions to foreign newspapers and the funds for political espionage, formerly entrusted to the Ottoman representatives abroad.

The Government has decided to prohibit the carrying of arms in the city and infractions of this regulation will be punished.

Various strikes and labour troubles are reported from Constantinople, which, however, are expected to be very soon settled. More serious is a demonstration which took place at the Ministry of Finance Zia Pasha, the new Minister, declaring that every department of the Ministry, is overmanned, dismissed a large number of employees, and threatened others with a reduction of their salaries, whereupon the majority of the employees refused to work. A correspondent also speaks of reports of disturbances in Armenia and in the Hedjaz. From the European provinces the news continues to be most satisfactory.

RECALL OF MUNIR PASHA.

Munir Pasha, the Porte's Ambassador in Paris, has been dismissed. His recall, says the Paris correspondent of the "Times," has excited no surprise, being regarded as one of the inevitable consequences of the new Liberal "regime." The "volte face" made by Munir Pasha in a statement published by the "Matin" is regarded as a sign of the times, as such a striking condemnation of the ancient regime in the mouth of one of its most prominent and active representatives and agents proves that even its defenders feel driven to compromise with the successful revolution. In his conversation with the representative of the "Matin," Munir Pasha explained that a continuance of the old "regime" had become impossible. Nothing serious had been done to develop the resources of the country. All private enterprise had been hampered, with the idea of preventing the formation of revolutionary committees. The Government had had no single policy, but any number of contradictory ones liable to incessant changes from day to day. It had especially committed the unpardonable fault of not executing faithfully the engagements resulting from the Treaty of Paris, the Sultan's decree of 1856, and the Treaty of Berlin with regard to reforms in the internal administration of the country. "All the laws and regulations made in conformity with these solemn engagements have remained almost a dead letter." The Government had thus forfeited the confidence alike of Europe and of the Ottoman peoples. Munir Pasha further drew attention to the spread of modern ideas and the persecution of the rising and more enlightened generation by the representatives of the old order of things. He, for his part, had frequently warned the Government that a revolution was inevitable, and he believed that every right-thinking Turk would be in favour of the Sultan's action in the present instance.

The same correspondent, writing on Aug. 12, says:—The news is confirmed that the successor of Munir Pasha as Turkish Ambassador in Paris is to be Naoum Pasha, a diplomatist of great experience, who has been Governor of the Lebanon for two periods of five years and Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs. He is not only a Christian, but a Catholic, and is said to be much esteemed for the uprightness and dignity of his character. He has always shown himself a sincere friend of this country, and his appointment is welcomed by the French Government.

THE FLIGHT OF IZZET PASHA.

A report current in New York that Izzet Pasha has arrived in, or is on his way to, America "incognito" appears to be causing considerable excitement among the Turks, Syrians, and Armenians in the city. Mundji Bey, the Turkish Consul-General, according to a statement attributed to him by the Press, calls Izzet a fugitive from justice, and says it is the duty of every Turk to apprehend him. He accuses Izzet of instigating many massacres of Armenians, and says that the numerous members of that race domiciled in New York and Boston would cry out for vengeance if Izzet's presence were known. From all accounts, says the New York correspondent of the "Times," there is marked bitterness against Izzet among Turkish subjects. Memet Ali Bey, the Turkish Ambassador, who is a son of Izzet, denies that his father is in this country. It is thought that the Ambassador will not continue for long to hold his post at Washington now that his father is in disgrace.

ABDUL HAMID AND THE COMMITTEE.

Constantinople, Aug. 11 ("Times").—The Press publishes an official announcement stating that the Sultan has agreed to contribute to the cost of construction of new Houses of Parliament from the Civil List. The "Ikdam" adds that his Majesty, in discussing the subject, made the following declaration:—"The whole nation belong to the Committee of Union and Progress, and I am its President. Let us co-operate for the future recovery of the country's greatness." The Press applauds his Majesty's declaration. The Committee, while doubtless appreciating the Imperial compliment, does not appear to have taken official note of it.

The Committee has published a manifesto deprecating popular demonstrations at the houses of State prisoners, and giving an assurance that the prisoners shall have a fair trial after the meeting of Parliament.

REJOICING AT JERUSALEM.

Jerusalem, Aug. 9 ("Reuter.")—The re-establishment of a constitutional "regime" in Turkey was celebrated here yesterday with the most enthusiastic rejoicings. The streets, buildings, and vehicles are decorated with branches, festoons, and flags, and at night the city was illuminated. This afternoon the townspeople assembled in the vast square within the military barracks adjoining David's Tower, where Ekrem Bey, the Governor, son of the late Kemal Bey, a famous "litterateur," and great Liberal leader, announced that the Constitution had been granted. The crown cheered wildly while the band played the National Anthem; the scene was indescribable. A curious mixture of sheikhs, priests, and rabbis delivered speeches denouncing the old regime, and Moslems, Christians, Jews, Samaritans, Turks and Armenians all fraternised and then formed up in procession, preceded by banners with emblems of liberty—the Jews by the Torah covered with gilt embroidery. The inhabitants wanted to manifest their joy sooner, but the Governor, who is a pessimist, was formerly a secretary at Yildiz Kiosk and would not take the news of the proclamation of the Constitution seriously till it had been fully confirmed.

THE SERVIAN BANDS.

Belgrade, Aug. 9 ("Reuter").—Fourteen chiefs of Servian bands and 70 Servian "komitajis," all carrying arms and wearing campaigning kit, left here yesterday for Uskub to lay down their arms in consequence of the proclamation of the Consitution in Turkey. Eight thousand citizens assembled at the station to bid the travellers farewell and patriotic songs were sung. The Turkish travellers in the train were greeted with cries of "Long live Turkey!" The ovations were repeated at all the Servian stations through which the trains passed during the night, notably Lapovo Nish, and Vrania, and at different points on Turkish territory as far as Uskub, where the Servians were accorded a great reception with military honours.

MOROCCO.

General d'Amade, telegraphing on Aug. 9, reports that in an engagement fought on the 7th between the troops of Abdul Aziz and a Hafidian mehella at Dar el Ayad serious losses were inflicted upon the latter. This news, says the Paris correspondent of the "Times," is quite in harmony with the information latterly received in Paris tending to show that Abdul Aziz's chances are decidedly improving in consequence of an unwonted energy on his part. No confirmation has been received of the rumour that resistance to the Sultan is being organised at Marakesh. This latest success is well calculated to win for him the sympathy of the inhabitants of Marakesh which is certain to grow in proportion as he advances and as the news of his victory reaches the town. A further success reported to have been gained by Mtugi over one of the tribes hostile to Abdul Aziz is sure to encourage partisans of the latter in the southern capital. On the other hand, the position of Mulai Hafid at Fez is evidently becoming less favourable. According to intelligence that has reached Paris, he was still in Fez on the 4th inst., and had on that day given notice to the foreign inhabitants that he was unable to guarantee their security. Fortunately the number of foreigners in Fez is very small, France, for instance, being represented by a single Algerian subject, who was left there in charge of the archives. It is to be anticipated that if Abdul Aziz succeeds in entering Markesh, he will not only have a large accession of partisans from among the tribes, but will find his position towards the Powers considerably improved. For one thing it is practically certain that the efforts of German unofficial circles to damage his prestige among the natives will undergo a considerable modification.

Paris, Aug. 12 ("Reuter").—A telegram from General d'Amade, dated Casablanca, Aug. 11, states that according to information farnished by Mulai Lhamid, the Sultan Abdul Aaiz has arrived at El Guelaa with his troops. The position of the mehalla appears to be excellent. It is reported that the population of Fez are displaying hostility towards Mulai Hafid and that desertions are numerous in the Hafidist army.

A telegram from El Ksar states that an English doctor, who recently left Tangier with two native servants for Fez, arrived on Monday at Saukpenin, after the fight between Bu Aouda and Erniqui. Two horsemen of the Maghzen then advised the doctor to return to Larache, but he refused, and on again entering Erniqui's territory was taken prisoner. Public criers announced that he had been taken during the fight at the camp of Bu Aouda, where he was in command of some troops. The doctor was spat upon, maltreated, and finally put to death by torture. The criers have proclaimed a holy war.

TRANSVAAL GOLD LAW.

Pretoria, August 14.

In the course of the discussion on the Gold Bill in the Legislative Assembly, Sir George Farrar said there was still considerable divergence of opinion regarding various points. The amendment in favour of open prospecting war rejected by 34 votes to 20.

AERIAL NAVIGATION.

Count Zeppelin's Disaster.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* writes:—It is gratifying to be able to record that Count Zeppelin, nothing daunted by ill-fortune, has resumed his labours, and, as he courageously observed in acknowledging the Emperor William's message of sympathy on the disaster, he is prepared to "undertake with enthusiasm the order to go on building which your Majesty and the German people have given me." The experiments will probably be resumed in the autumn with the model which preceded the wrecked airship, but some considerable time must elapse before a new machine can be constructed. An adequate supply of funds is one of the chief conditions of the success of experiments like those of Count Zeppelin, and this requirement promises to be amply fulfilled. Public and private donations to the amount of two or three million marks have already been promised, and enthusiasm continues to grow.

The spice of political excitement with which the movement has been flavoured, adds the correspondent, has begun to give rise to misgivings in various quarters. Objection is taken to the fact that Count Zeppelin's more enthusiastic admirers appear to be chiefly impressed with the military possibilities of his invention with calculations as to whether in time of war an airship of this type could, for example, accomplish a voyage from Metz to Paris and back. But although such financial assistance as the Government is conceding to Count Zeppelin has been appropriated under the estimates for the Imperial Home Office, it has already been pointed out that the primary value of these costly and unwieldy machines will be for the purpose of reconnaissance in warfare. An enourmous fabric, with the proportions of an ocean liner, but with a carrying capacity equivalent to the weight of only twelve or twenty persons, can as yet scarcely be reckoned of serious account for the practical purposes of daily life. To the eye of the layman, however, these structures seem to present a target of dimensions which might conceivably in no small degree impair their utility in time of war. The problem of housing these monsters of the air on land is another of the difficulties which still have to be solved.

MR. W. WRIGHT'S SUCCESS.

Mr. Wilbur Wright made his first flight with his aeroplane at Le Mans on the evening of Aug. 8. Though it only lasted one minute and forty-five seconds, it was a great success, and was a complete revelation to all those who witnessed it. It was not, says the Paris correspondent of the "Daily Graphic," the extent but the nature of the flight which was so startling. Under conditions with which no other aviator has ever endeavoured to contend, he rose into the air within fifty feet of the starting-point, attained a height of between thirty and forty feet and circled twice round the racecourse, taking the corners at angles almost terrifying in their sharpness, and coming down at the starting-point as safely as a bird. Among the spectators were such experts as M. Louis Bleriot, M. Earnest Archdeacon, the Brothers Zeus, and a group of Russian military balloonists. A fairly large crowd of townspeople from Le Mans had also contrived to gain admission to the racecourse, and loudly cheered the American aeronaut.

At three o'clock Mr. Wright brought his flying machine out of the balloon shed. While crossing a ditch one of the planes got slightly torn, but after inspecting the damage Mr. Wright declared some glue and a patch of canvas would put it all right. When the machine had been placed on the starting-rail and the catapult apparatus arranged he then went off to put on his working clothes. When he returned he tested the motor, which had not been tried for a month. After one slight hitch it worked all right, and at half-past six Mr. Wright took his place in the driving-seat. The motor began to roar, an instant later the weights of the catapult fell, and like a flash the aeroplane shot into the air. In less than fifty yards the aeroplane swings round and continues to circle as its pilot wishes. Those with field-glasses noticed that Mr. Wright twisted the wings as the machine turned, taking the corners like a bicycle.

M. Bleriot, after the flight, said:—"I consider that for us in France and everywhere a new era in mechanical flight has commenced." It was a marvellous performance. M. Rene and M. Pierre Gasnier held similar views. "I don't know what I admire most," said the former, "the start, the flight, or the descent." It is a revelation in aerial flight.

M. Paul Zeus declares:—"Mr. Wright has us all in his hands. His machine proves that aerial travel is near at hand." The Russian officers who were present were deeply impressed, and consider that it is already a very valuable apparatus from a military point of view. "We have witnessed many flights at Issy, but never anything like to-day. It is extraordinary."

The "Matin" publishes an interview with Mr. Wilbur Wright, who, seen after his flight of Saturday, stated that he could have continued to fly had he wished, but he judged it useless to do so. His idea was simply to make sure that the levers and steering-gear were in proper working order. "I am now sure," said Mr. Wright, "that my aeroplane is good. I made false turns, the steering apparatus being no longer the same as during the last trials in the United States, but I recovered myself at once. I was a little bothered by the complete absence of wind, but I will make a further attempt on Monday, and I hope shortly to remain an hour in the air and to pay a visit to the people of Le Mans."

Yesterday (Aug. 13) a slight accident to Mr. Wright's aeroplane will interrupt his experiments for a few days. He took a magnificent flight of about ten kilometres in the morning in eight minutes thirteen seconds at a height of about sixty feet, making the circuit of the racecourse seven times, and coming down with his habitual facility. A few minutes later he decided make another trial. On his second round, after being in the air a little more than two minutes, at a height of about sixty feet, he decided to come down, and descended to within thirty feet of the ground. In seeking to avoid landing in a ditch he tried to swerve his machine to the left, but made a false movement with one of the levers, so that instead of turning in the desired direction he went to the right, forcing the whole aeroplane into and oblique position, which drove one of the wings violently against the ground, breaking its frame. Mr. Wright then got down, and it was found that the damage consisted in a rent in the cloth of the left wing and the cracking of the frame. The motor, the rudders, and the propellers were uninjured. Mr. Wright took his machine back to the shed for repairs. It will be necessary to make and entirely new wooden framework for the broken wing.

CAPT. BALDWIN'S ASCENTS.

The Washington correspondent of the "Times" furnishes some details regarding the successes achieved by Capt. Baldwin in experimental flights with his steerable balloon.

Favourable weather allowed Capt. Baldwin to make daily ascents, each of which has increased his confidence in his invention. In spite of the defective engine, he was able on Aug. 8 to stay in the air half an hour, during which he made a preliminary flight along the course of the official speed tests at an average rate of thirteen and a half miles an hour. He also performed various evolutions, which demonstrated his complete control over the balloon. On Aug. 7, when the engine was in better condition, during a flight of seven minutes a speed of twenty miles was reached without working the propeller at its maximum speed.

Capt. Baldwin, notwithstanding a few petty accidents, is confident that he will not only be able to pass the Government tests, but that he will receive the maximum bonus possible—that is to say, that he will make a speed of twenty-four miles an hour.

THE "DAILY MAIL" £10,000 PRIZE.

MR. WILBUR WRIGHT TO COMPETE.

Mr. Wilbur Wright, the American aeroplanist, who has made flights of six miles under observation, and says that he has flown twenty-four miles in Ohio announces his intention of competing "at no distant date" for the "Daily Mail" £10,000 prize, says the "Journal."

That prize will be awarded to any person flying, in a single day, in a heavier-than-air machine, from London to Manchester, with not more than three stoppages for petrol.

This morning, writes a correspondent, from Le Mans, on August 14, I found Mr. Wilbur Wright in his shed repairing his aeroplane, assisted by Mr. Berg and a couple of mechanics. I took advantage of the opportunity to ask him what he thought of the prize of £10,000 offered by the "Daily Mail" nearly two years ago to the aeroplanist who shall first make a flight from London to Manchester.

"Well," said Mr. Wright dropping his tools and placidly seating himself on an empty packing-case. "I think it is a very good thing. I thought so when I first heard of it, and I think so still. You see, by offering such a prize at an early stage of the aeroplane experiments, the "Daily Mail" did a vast deal of good by awakening public interest as to what the science of aviation really is. Not only so, but the fact that this prize is offered by a substantial newspaper firm and really exists has aroused great emulation among all aeroplanists, and has therefore, done much to assist the progress of flying. The conditions attached to the prize though hard are by no means impossible. The competitor is allowed three stoppages en route but with machines such as will presently be built it should be possible to do the journey without these stoppages. I consider the limiting of the stoppages to three a very intelligent condition, as it will enable the machines to be tested in their facilities for replenishing fuel supplies and re-starting. It also makes repairs possible en route."

"NO DOUBT WHATEVER."

"Do you think there is any possibility of the prize being won soon?"

"I have no doubt whatever," Mr. Wright deliberately answered, speaking very slowly as he leaned forward, with his elbows resting on his knees; "I have no doubt whatever that the 'Daily Mail' prize will be won within the next three years."

"Shall you compete yourself?"

"Yes; I am firmly resolved to compete, and before very long—perhaps soon after I have finished my business in France, and with my present machine, if no accident happens to it before. And what is more, I intend to win that £10,000!"

Speaking of the amount of muscular effort required to move the levers and rudders of his apparatus, Mr. Wright said it was a great mistake to assume that much physical exertion was necessary to work his a

THE KING'S TOUR.

The King left London on Aug. 10 for Marienbad travelling by the Dover-Calais route to Cronberg. The departure was unattended by any ceremonial.

MEETING WITH THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

King Edward, who was attended by Sir Charles Hardinge, Major-Gen. Sir Stanley Clarke, and Lieut.-Col. F. Ponsonby, arrived at Cronberg at nine o'clock on the morning of Aug. 11. The Emperor William who was wearing the steel helmet and full dress uniform of the Posen Chasseurs, arrived at the station from Friedrichshof Castle half an hour earlier, together with Prince and Princess Fredrick Charles of Hesse. Among those present on the platform were the British Ambassador in Berlin, Sir Frank Lascelles, who, together with Col. Sir Arthur Davidson, was invited to dine at the Castle, the British Military Attache, Col. Trench, the Prussian Minister at Darmsradt, Baron von Jenisch, who, represented the German Foreign Office in the absence of Herr von Schon, who is indisposed, the Local Government President, Dr. von Meister, and the Burgomaster of Cronberg.

Upon the arrival of the royal train the King alighted from his saloon carriage and cordially embraced the Emperor and greeted his host and hostess, Prince and Princess Frederick Charles. After the formal presentation of their respective suites, their Majesties proceeded by motor-car to Friedrichshof Castle. Along the whole of the pretitly decorated route King Edward and the Emperor William, who were seated in the first car, while Prince and Princess Frederick Charles followed in the second car, were loudly cheered by the townspeople and school children. The King, who had donned the uniform of the Blucher Hussars, of which his Majesty is Colonel-in-Chief, looked extremely well, and received a special welcome from a number of English and American visitors.

Upon arrival at Friedrichshof Castle his Majesty was received by the Duchess of Sparta, and the royal house party subsequently breakfasted "en famille." During the course of the morning the King and the Emperor went for a walk in the Castle grounds, and after luncheon to which Sir Frank Lascelles, Col. Trench and Dr. Spielhagen sometimes physician in ordinary to the Empress Frederick, had the honour of being invited, their Majesties drove over to Homburg in order to witness the unveiling of the memorial to Elizabeth, Landgravine of Hesse-Homburg and daughter of King George III.

At dinner in the evening covers were laid for 218. Among the guests were Dr. von Meister and his wife, the Baroness von Flottow, General Sir Thomas Kelly-Kenny, and Herr Karl and Frau von Grunelius.

King Edward has conferred the Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order on Baron von Jenisch. King Edward and the Emperor held a reception after dinner.

The King was accompanied to the station, on his departure for Ischl, by the Emperor William, the Prince and Princess Frederick Charles of Hesse, and the Crown Princess of Greece. The route from Friedrichshof Castle to the station was illuminated. The crowds in the streets heartily cheered their Majesties as they drove by.

The German Emperor has bestowed the Order of the Red Eagle, First Class, on Sir Charles Hardinge.

The leave-taking of the Monarchs at the railway station was very cordial and animated. The King's leave-taking of the other princely personages present was also very hearty. His Majesty talked with the Emperor from his carriage window till the train started. Directly after the British Sovereign's departure the Emperor said good bye to the Prince and Princess of Hesse and the Crown Princess of Greece and with his suite entered a special train, which steamed out of the station at midnight.

Eye-witnesses of the meeting between King Edward and the Emperor William are agreed that the interview was of the most cordial character, and the German semi-official telegraph agency is authorised to state that the King's visit to Cronberg passed very pleasantly and that both monarchs who were in the best of spirits, expressed great satisfaction at having spent a day in each others company.

KING EDWARD AND THE EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH.

King Edward arrived at Ischl on Aug, 12, and was received at the railway station by the Emperor Francis Joseph, with whom he exchanged affectionate greetings. Their Majesties drove to the Hotel Elisabeth, and remained there together for half an hour, and shortly after the Emperor's departure King Edward drove to the imperial villa. His Maiesty lunched there with the imperial family and in the afternoon induced the Emperor to accompany him in a drive in a motor car—a form of locomotion which the Emperor has hitherto studiously avoided.

In the evening the Emperor gave a banquet in honour of King Edward. The Emperor proposed the health of his royal guest in the following speech :—

"The visit which your Majesty, following a custom of several years' standing which has grown truly dear to me, has had the goodness to pay me here to-day fills me with most sincere pleasure and with the warmest gratitude. I beg your Majesty to accept the assurance of these feelings together with my hearty welcome, and to be assured that I know how to appreciate the friendly attention shown to me in your visit, all the more in that your Majesty has come here this year in order personally to convey to me your congratulations on the jubilee of my reign. Perceiving in the presence of your Majesty to-day a new and precious proof of the cordial relations which for many years have existed between our houses, and which accord with the friendly relations between our two countries I raise my glass and cry 'Long live his Majesty King Edward.'"

King Edward replied as follows :—

"I beg to express my sincere thanks to your Majesty for your kindly words, which have profoundly touched me. It is always a real pleasure to me to be able to visit your Majesty but it is particularly so this year, in which your Majesty celebrates the sixtieth year of your reign. Your Majesty knows the sentiments which I have ever entertained towards your Majesty, and that my congratulations on the occasion of this important celebration come from the bottom of my heart. The relations between our two countries have, thank God, always been of the friendliest. It is my earnest wish that they may remain so in the future, and I hope with all my heart that your Magesty will remain for many years in the best health to the welfare and prosperity of your peoples. I raise my glass to the health of his Majesty the Emperor-King."

KING EDWARD AND THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

The manifest cordiality of the intercourse between King Edward and the Emperor William has created an unmistakable impression and has to a certain extent affected the German Press in its comments upon the meeting. At the same time, it is noteworthy that the "Vossische Zeitung" points out that British policy is not to be influenced by sentiment, and still less by the "hysterical exaggerations of political 'dilettanti,'" whose "immature" agitation has, in the opinion of the Berlin journal, engendered a spirit of nervousness, which in its turn "has been responsible for many false moves."

Bismarck's old organ, the "Hamburger Nachrichten" says that King Edward's meetings with the Emperor are the fulfilment of a polite duty, that he meets his imperial relative more because he must than because he really wishes to, and that he attaches far more importance to his meetings with the Austrian Emperor. And at Ischl politics will be discussed in a manner as to which Germany need not be too optimistic.

The "Berliner Neueste Nachrichten" says in effect that Germany will attach itself to any movement for peace provided such movement does not touch its interests or honour. If King Edward wants to use his influence in this direction he must also use it to put a stop to the increasing agitation against Germany in his own country. This will have better results than all the attempts to induce Germany to limit her shipbuilding programme. Germany many does not want a fleet stronger than one which can defend her coasts, colonies, and oversea trade, and which will be worthy of her position as a Great Power. The question as to how many ships she requires for this purpose is exclusively her own affair. King Edward knows Germany's feeling in this respect, and as a wise politician he will not interfere if he wishes to promote peace. There are other regions for his diplomatic skill—Turkey, Morocco, Persia, &c.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" believes that the meeting of the King and Emperor will have good results if it only helps to allay the nervous feeling which has arisen on both sides of the Channe during the summer. This is as necessary in Germany as in England. It is true, says the South German organ, that England's and Emperor will have good results if it only helps to allay the feelings towards Germany are not those of affection but they cannot be expected. They are rivals in the world's markets, and their existence depends largely on their success in these rivalries, but both nations have qualities and characteristics which should justify mutual respect and which should induce them to consider whether they will not do better to bear with one another and learn from one another. Altruism plays only a subordinate "role" in the rivalry of nations, but there is no reasonable ground why this rivalry should have the frightful result of war. Should the meeting at Cronberg be chiefly dictated by family considerations there is, nevertheless, the fact that the King and the Emperor meet in friendly discourse. This will have a soothing effect on some people. It is not much, but still it is something.

One of the most remarkable Press comments appears in the "Reichsbote," a journal which has hitherto been among the most anti-English group. It says :—"The German nation heartily wishes that the meeting will have a peaceful character for the entire world. Who can disturb the peace if England and Germany are united to support it? If British policy honestly wishes nothing more than to maintain peace, there can be no better means to that end that an "entente" with Germany. In the "entente' with France and Russia there is the shadow of the 'Revanche' idea, but an "entente" with Germany throws no shadow. If it is King Edward's wish to preserve the peace of the world, he can best crown his labour by to-day coming to an understanding with the German Emperor. All of us wish this."

NAVAL POLICY.

Following the example of the "Frankfurter Zeitung," which warned those who are responsible for the conduct of German naval policy that Great Britain would never allow the command of the seas to be wrested from her, the Berlin Radical organ observes :—

"There is only question which prevents the establishment of sincerely friendly relations between ourselves and England, and that is the question of naval armaments. The English do not dispute our right to develope our navy as we think fit, but they hope that political considerations may induce us not to make unlimited use of this, right, since a reaction upon the British naval programme and British finances would be inevitable. During the last few days we have encountered in the English Press, notably in Liberal journals, an expression of the hope that the Cronberg meeting might put an end to the rivalry in naval construction between the two countries. We view these expectations with considerable scepticism, if only because King Edward would exceed the limits of his competence if his Majesty attempted to initiate an independent policy of his own. But this one fact is certain—that so long as this rivalry continues so long will the mistrust endure which for so long a period has embittered the relations between the two countries to the grave prejudice of both." Practically isolated as this utterance is, it may, perhaps be given the advantage of standing alone and on its own merits, while other expressions of opinion on this delicate question are reserved. Time will show whether these appeals to German common-sense are merely "balloons d'essai" or whether they are the outcome of a sincere desire to dispel misunderstandings and mistrust.

FRENCH COMMENT.

The "Debats" comments on the meeting as follows :—

"Too much importance must not be attached to this exchange of Imperial impressions which is brought about by no specially grave considerations, all the more as the frequency of these sensational conversations between Sovereigns tends somewhat to diminish their value and their interest. Nothing could be better than that in cases exceptionally grave and for very definite objects two heads of States should meet in order to discuss and settle face to face this or that important question that may arise to affect the national interests which they have in charge. But for the general management of world affairs and for the regular organisation of the relations between peoples there exist Foreign Offices and a diplomacy specially created for those purposes which can and should be sufficient."

The "Debats" thinks that it detects in the general expressions of opinion in the German Press occasional signs of a distrust, which refuses to be dispelled. The article concluds thus :—

"We may congratulate ourselves on the pacific protests which this interview invokes in the authorised organs of British and German opinion, but it would be prudent not to exaggerate too greatly their absolute importance, even for the immediate future, just as it would be futile to concern oneself unnecessarily as to the positive consequence of a gala conversation which could hardly be anything but academic."

The "Temps" discusses the meeting chiefly in the light of English and German comment, drawing attention to the contrast between the cold reserve and Pan-Germanist ill-humour of the Press of the Fatherland and the composure of the British newspapers. It cites the remarks of several English papers welcoming the visit, concluding with the statement of the "Times" that it cannot fail to have a good effect upon the international situation, and adds : "As for ourselves, wishing above all to see a "regime" of peace, which respects the dignity and independence of all the Powers, preserved in Europe, we welcome this event as a fresh pledge of the pacific intentions of the King of England. We congratulate ourselves that in spite of the economic and political antagonism, which cannot be removed by the visits of Sovereigns, the relations of Edward VII. and William II., of the United Kingdom and Germany, have become less strained and more courteous than they have been."

RUSSIAN VIEWS.

The meeting of King Edward and the Emperor William has revived the rumours of a German visit to Russia. The impression is beginning to crystallise here, says the St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Times," that European rivalries are inconsistent with the awakening of the Asiatic nations. King Edward's visit to Cronberg is interpreted as another evidence of his Majesty's remarkable acumen.

ARRIVAL AT MARIENBAD.

After an especially hearty leave-taking from the Emperor, King Edward and his suite left Ischl yesterday morning at 10-20 for Marienbad. Shortly before ten o'clock the Emperor called at the Hotel Elisabeth and spent some twenty minutes alone with the King before accompanying him to the station. The two monarchs were heartily cheered by a large number of spectators along the route. There was no military display at his Majesty's departure. As the royal train moved out of the station the King waved a good-bye to the Emperor, calling out "Auf Wiedersehen." At Linz Sir Charles Hardinge and the Duke of Teck left the royal train, which reached Marienbad punctually at 6 p. m.

At the station of his Majesty was awaited, as usual by the Sub-Prefect, Prince Liechtenstein, the Abbot of Tepl, the new Mayor of Marienbad, and other local authorities, who were joined by the Hon. Sidney Greville and by Mr. Bruce, of the Vienna Embassy. Outside the station and along the route to the Hotel Weimar many thousands of visitors waited to catch a glimpse of the Royal motor-car and to give his Majesty a welcome. This year, the centenary of the foundation of Marienbad as a watering-place, the town is unprecedentedly full, and the presence of King Edward will lend brilliancy and zest to the centenary celebrations.

The King's physician, Dr. Ott, who visited his Majesty after his arrival, reports that his health is excellent and that his Majesty is thinner than he was last year.

Ischl, Aug. 13 (Reuter).—King Edward has presented the Emperor Francis Joseph with a massive gold cigar-case set with a large ruby and engraved with the donor's name. The Emperor has conferred on Sir Edward Goschen the British Ambassador in Vienna, the Grand Cross of the Leopold Order, and on the Duke of Teck the First Class of the Iron Crown, Sir Charles Hardinge, who received the Leopold Order last year, was given the portrait of the Emperor in a costly frame.

AN OFFICIAL VISIT TO GERMANY.

A Berlin telegram in the "Cologne Gazette" says :—"The Cronberg meeting passed off satisfactorily in every way, and one of the results is that notification has been given of an official visit of King Edward to Germany, the date of which, however, has not pet been fixed."

EAST INDIA LOANS BILL.

The Government East India Loans Bill, introduced in the House of Commons on July 30, has been printed and circulated. A prefatory memorandum states that by 5 Edw. 7 c 19, the Secretary of State in Council of India was authorised to borrow £20,000,000 in the United Kingdom to be used for the following purposes :—

1. The construction, extension, and equipment of railways in India by State agency or through companies under engagement with the Secretary of State :

2. The repayment of bonds issued by Indian railway companies under the guarantee of the Secretary of State :

3. The discharge of obligations arising from the purchase of lines from companies or from the determination of contracts between railway companies and the Secretary of State.

The full amount authorised by the Act has now been raised, and has been, or will be, applied as follows :—

1. For the construction, &c., of railway...	£8,064,020
2. For the repayment of bonds.....	2,250,400
3. For the payment of part of the purchase price of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.....	9,685,580
	£20,000,000

Further expenditure on the first of the objects specified in 5 Edw. 7. c. 19, will be necessary for many years and during the next three financial years expenditure will or may be required on the second and third objects for the following reasons :—

1. £997,300 debenture bonds for which the direct liability has been assumed by the Secretary of State in Council, will mature during 1909-1910 and 1910-1911 :

2. It is possible that the Secretary of State may wish to exercise his right to terminate his contracts with the Indian Midland and South Indian Railway Companies by the repayment at par on Dec. 31. 1910, of the capital deposited by them amounting to £2,250,000 in the former case and £1,000,000 in the latter.

It is also desirable that the Secretary of State should be empowered to borrow in England to provide funds for the capital expenditure on irrigation works.

It is therefore proposed that power to borrow a further sum of £20,000,000 or the objects mentioned in 5 Edw. 7, c. 19 and for capital expenditure on irrigation works, be granted to the Secretary of State. It is estimated that this will suffice for his requirements for some years.

It is also usual for the Secretary of State to have Parliamentary authority for borrowing money in the United Kingdom for the general purposes of the Government of India in case of need. The East India Loan Act, 1898, granted to him power to borrow £10,000,000 for general purposes. The amount already borrowed under that Act is (approximately) £6,200,000 so that the amount which may still be borrowed thereunder is £3,800,000. It is proposed that additional borrowing power for £5,000,000 for general purposes be conferred on the Secretary of State.

AMERICAN ATHLETES.

Mr. Roosevelt to Investigate Complaints.

New York, August 14.

Mr. Roosevelt to-day wrote to the committee arranging the welcome of the returning Stadium athletes, regretting that he would be unable to participate in the city ceremonies, and inviting the athletes to visit him at Sagamore Hill, his summer home at Oyster Bay. The athletes will go there in a body, probably on August 30, the day after their official welcome.

Mr. Roosevelt, I understand, is particularly anxious to inquire personally into the complaint of discrimination against the American competiters in the Games. Privately he expressed regret at these complaints, and intimates plainly that he has no sympathy with them. He is greatly pleased with the manly declarations of Mr. Carpenter, the 400-metre race runner, who was supposed here to have a genuine grievance, but on arriving yesterday said that he was heartily tired of all the talk about British antipathy to Yankee athletes, and himself saw no sign of it.

The President wants to meet Mr. Carpenter, and hear his own version of the boring incident, which resulted in his disqualification. Those who know Mr. Roosevelt picture him taking Mr. Carpenter on to the lawn, and making him illustrate exactly what happened as he probably will do.

Among the most honoured in the official welcome will be Mr. Jay Gould, winner of the Tennis Championship. A special gold medal is being prepared for him.

AIRSHIP DISASTER.

Fatal Explosion at the White City.

LADY SECRETARY'S DEATH.

London, August 15.

By the explosion of Captain Lovelace'y airship at the White City yesterday a young woman lost her life and five men were injured, one so seriously that he is not expected to recover.

The disaster took place about half-an-hour before noon, when the Exhibition was crowded with visitors, who were much alarmed by the noise of the explosion. Many attendants were quickly on the spot, and the injured were rapidly conveyed to hospital.

The following is the official list of the killed and injured.

KILLED.

Miss Blanche Hill, aged 21, 8, Bloemfontein-road, Shepherd's Bush.

INJURED.

The following were taken to Hammersmith infirmary :—

Edward Higgins or Fitz-Gibbon, Somerset House, Vicat-street, Chelsea. Very reriously injured, and not expected to recover.

George Waites, 137, Elsingham-street, Southfields. Severely burned on legs, arms, and shoulders.

The following were taken to West London Hospital : S. Oliver, Rowallan-road, Fulham. Arms and shoulders burned.

Henry Grand, Roman-road, Barnsbury. Arms, shoulder and face severely burned.

J. Leonard, Elborough-road, Southfields ; chief assistant balloonist to Captain Lovelace. Head, face, and hands severely burned.

All were employed by Captain Lovelace.

Upon inquiry late last night it was stated that the condition of Waites, Leonard, and Higgins was very grave, but the patients were going on as well as could be expected. Grand was not placed on the danger list, and his case is regarded as hopeful. Oliver was not detained in hospital, but is being treated as an outpatient.

INJURED MAN'S HEROISM.

The scene of the disaster was Captain Lovelace's Aeronautic Concourse, a large enclosure surrounded by a high fence, close to the Stadium. In this stood an ordinary balloon, whose silver-coloured envelope, seen above the palisade, is a conspicuous object, together with the dirigible airship which has been destroyed, and in which Captain Lovelace had made several short flights on the other side of the Atlantic.

The ship was of the customary sausage or torpedo shape, the balloon being 75ft. long and 16ft. in circumference. Depending from it was a spruce frame 40ft. long, in which was fixed the 20-h.p. petrol engine. The vessel was only intended to carry one, the aeronaut himself, and he had proposed to make a trip, the first of many, round the Exhibition grounds yesterday.

Around the airship Captain Lovelace had erected a long tent, to veil it from the public gaze until he was ready for the experiments. In preparation for his aerial trip, Captain Lovelace yesterday morning, shortly after eleven o'clock, detached the framework from the gasbag, and conveyed it to the ground outside the tent, with the object of testing the engine. As he was working with the machinery, he noticed a small rent in the webbing which covered the silk envelope.

It was but a trifling tear, and did not affect the balloon which was fully inflated with hydrogen gas. However, he asked Miss Blanche Hill, who acted as his private secretary, to repair the rent, and she immediately set to work to stitch the webbing, while he attended to the working of the car outside. The only other person in the tent at this time was Edward Higgins, who was at work on a ladder putting up bunting some little distance from the balloon.

EYE-WITNESS'S STORY.

Mr. J. H. Phillips, a visitor, who was in an adjoining restaurant at the time of the accident, gave a vivid account of what happened. He said:—

"I was standing looking in the direction of the captive balloon, which could be seen above the palisades of the enclosure, when I heard a terrific explosion. At once flames shot upwards, and from the position in which I stood they seemed to be licking the balloon. Myself and a number of others at once made our way to the enclosure. We climbed over the fance, and saw the tent in flames, and partly demolished, and apparently two or three people struggling to disentangle themselves from the debris.

"I seized hold of one man, dragged him out and placed him on the ground. The man, who I afterwards learned was Higgins, was so terribly burnt that the flesh was coming off his hands. Several persons who were in proximity to me did similar service to the other victims. Oil was poured over them, and with the utmost promptitude they were borne away. In five minutes the only things left standing were the uprights of the tent.

"Captain Lovelace and some attendants and police officers made a search for the missing girl. Before long she was found, charred out of recognition. In my opinion death must have been nearly instantaneous, as the explosion would probably be sufficient at once to take her life."

Another witness of the occurrence stated :

"The explosion was of a terrifying character. It shook the place like an earth-quake, and the buildings in the vicinity seemed to rock. I saw two of the men who had been injured. They were in a terrible state, and were as black as sweeps. Nearly all their clothes had been burnt off them."

Captain Lovelace could not explain the cause of the disaster, but his theory is that the hydrogen gas which filled his airship expanded with the beat of the sun, and burst the envelope. The force of this first explosion possibly broke one of the incandescent lamps, with the result that the mixture of hydrogen and oxygen now in the tent again exploded, with terrific force and flame.

Captain Lovelace, who had a narrow escape from death recently, when he fell into the interior of his balloon, and escaped by clawing his way through the envelope, speaks highly of the conduct of George Waites, who although badly burnt, and suffering great pain, rushed to the tent and tried to get Miss Hill out of the flames. Waites added considerably to the terrible burns he had already received by lifting the burning canvas in his efforts to reach Miss Hill. In every possible way he endeavoured to rescue her, but in vain.

Miss Hill was of French extraction, her only living relative being an aunt in France. She was so terribly burnt that when her blackened body was lifted the limbs came apart.

MANY historic associations are connected with the Restormel Iron Mine, Lostwithiel, which is about to be again worked after being closed down for between 20 and 30 years. When, in 1846, Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort visited Restormel Castle, they went underground in the tram. The Queen exhibited signs of nervousness, whereupon one of the miners said to her, "Don't 'ee be afeared, missus ; it be alright." On that occasion each man was given eighteenpence and each boy ninepence "to spend out." In 1865 the Duke of Cornwall, the then owner of the property, now King Edward, visited the mine.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

Admiralty Aug 8.

In accordance with the provisions of his Majesty's Order in Council of March 19, 1908, Engineer-Commander S Aston has been placed on the Retired List at his own request. In accordance with the provisions of his Majesty's Order in Council of March 28, 1903, Lieut T Nineham has been placed on the Retired List Aug 7.

Aug 10.

Miss H O Graham has appointed a sister in Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service.

In accordance with the provisions of her late Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22, 1870, Lieut K Robertson-Glasgow has been placed on the Retired List July 30. Chief Boatswain J Coleman has been promoted to the rank of lieutenant in his Majesty's fleet Aug 7.

Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve—Sub-Lieut. F. J. Paice to be lieutenant. The undermentioned gentleman has been appointrd a sub-lieutenant :—F D Bangay Aug 8.

WAR OFFICE, Aug. 11.

Commands and Staff.

Major C D R Watts, Army Ordnance Dept, to be a deputy-assistant director at Headquarters, vice Lieut-Col C C Wrigley Aug 4 ; Major P G Fuller, RE, a General Staff officer, third grade, at Headquarters, is promoted to the second grade, vice Capt A Solly-Flood, DSO, the Prince of Wales's Volunteers South Lancashire Regt Aug 3 : Lieut H J Humphreys, RA, to be aide-de-camp to Major-Gen J K Trotter, CB, CMG, commander, Southern Coast Defences June 20.

Cavalry.

6th Dragoon Guards Carabiners Lieut A G Gwyer to be captain, vice A du P T Cole, seconded July 6.

2nd Dragoons Royal Scots Greys Second Lieut J M Wilson resigns his commission Aug 12.

14th King's Hussars Lieut J D F Woodhouse to be captain, vice E J Bridges, seconded April 6.

27st Empress of India's Lancers Capt R H Dick Cunyngham resigns his commission Aug 12. Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art. The undermentioned captains to be majors : R England, vice P G Godfrey-Faussett, retired June 27 H M de F Montgomery, vice J E W Headlam, DSO, seconded July 3 S S Browne vice G S Duffus, promoted July 14 ; Supernumerary Capt O S Cameron to be captain vice R England July 5 ; Capt O S Cameron is seconded for service as an adjutant of Territorial artillery July 8. The undermentioned supernumerary captains to be captains : C R Woodroffe, vice O S Lloyd, seconded July 1 ; L B Montresor, vice O S Cameron ; E H G Leggett, vice C C Barnes, seconded July 9. The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains : D Reynolds, vice W A Short, promoted June 1 ; W K Gray, vice W A S Gemmell, seconded June 4 ; Lieut B J D Asland resigns his commission. The following second lieutenants from Unattached List for Auxiliary Forces University candidates to be second lieutenants : J Scott, J Penrose Aug 12.

Royal Garrison Art. The undermentioned majors to be lieutenant-colonels : C E English, vice C P Triscott, D S O, placed on half-pay, and is seconded for service under the Canadian Government ; L G Watkins, vice C E English, and is seconded for service in Indian Ordnance Dept ; Brevet Lieut-Col R W Fuller, vice L G Watkins July 15 ; Lieut R P Landon is seconded for service with the Native Mountain Art in India July 12. The undermentioned supernumerary lieutenants to be lieutenants : J Thomson, vice F A G Roughton transferred to the Indian Army July 21 ; L R E W Taylor, vice N C K Money, transferred to the Indian Army Aug 1 ; H G de Watteville, vice B A Francis, resigned Aug 5.

Foot Guards.

Scots Guards—Capt. H F Maclean to be major, vice F H de Kierzkowski-Steuart retired July 4.

Infantry.

The Royal Warwickshire Regt.—Lieut C. B Hore to be captain, vice C D H Moore, seconded ; Supernumerary Lieut R W Fox to be lieutenant, vice C B Hore July 10.

The King's Liverpool Regt.—Supernumerary Major B C M Carter to be Major vice H S Woolrych, retired July 29.

The Bedfordshire Regt.—The following notification is substituted for that which appeared in the "Gazette" of July 10, 1908 :—Capt H I Nicholl retires on retired pay Aug 12 ; Lieut F H Gale is seconded for service under the Colonial Office July 18.

The Royal Irish Regt.—Capt G M Grogan to be major, vice C W Gerraway, retired July 29 ; Lieut A W C Knox is seconded for service under the Colonial Office July 18.

The Cheshire Regt.—Second Lieut D G Gunn, from 3rd batt the Prince of Wales's Own West Yorkshire Regt, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut G Sheringham, resigned Aug 12.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Capt. R A Berners to be major, vice Brevet Col. E S Bulfin, promoted to Staff July 4.

The South Wales Borderers—Gentleman Cadet J C Coker, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. H F Elgee, promoted August 12.

The King's Own Scottish Borderers—Second Lieut. H Forbes to be lieutenant, vice R H Crake, appointed adjutant July 25.

The Border Regt.—Supernumerary Capt. H E Chapman to be captain, vice P F B Hawes, placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health August 1.

The Black Watch Royal Highlanders—Second Lieut, E V Anderson to be lieutenant, vice A D C Krook, seconded Feb. 5.

The Northamptonshire Regt.—Lieut E A B Alston to be captain on augmentation July 26.

The King's Shropshire Light Inf.—Capt. R R Gubbins, D S O, to be major, vice Brevet Col. A R Austen, promoted lieutenant colonel, half pay. Supernumerary Capt. J R Heard to be captain, vice R. R. Gubbins, D S O, June 17.

The Manchester Regt.—Supernumerary Capt. W P E Newbigging, D S O, to be captain, vice C M Thornycroft, appointed adjutant, 3rd batt. Aug. 1.

The Highland Light Inf.—The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants ; C H M McCallum, vice J H Hope, seconded. W L Brodie, vice C H M McCallum, seconded for service under the Colonial Office, June 19. A P D Telfer Smollett, vice B H Baird, seconded, July 1.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers—Second Lieut E C Culling to be lieutenant, vice M A Tynte, promoted July 2.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers—The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains : W F Stirling, D.S.O., on augmentation ; A Brodhurst-Hill, vice W F Stirling, D S O, seconded for service with the Egyptian Army ; J C Halahan, on augmentation ; A Moore, D S O, vice JC Halahan, appointed adjutant 4th batt ; R L H Conlan on augmentation ; S G D de C Wheeler, vice R L H Conlan, appointed adjutant 5th batt. June 21.

The Army Service Corps.

Supernumerary Capt M L B H Lambert, to be captain, vice A E W Harman, transfered to 3rd Prince of Wales's Dragoon Guards July 29.

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps Lieut R E Todd, M B, from the Seconded List, to be lieutenant July 29.

Mounted Infantry.

Lieut, W Middleton, the King's Shropshire Light Inf, to be adjutant, vice Capt J B Jenkinson, the Rifle Brigade the Prince Consort's Own July 11.

Memoranda.

Col W H Williams C M G, half-pay, retires on retired, pay The undermentioned lieutenant-colonels Royal Eng. to be brevet colonels : F H Oldfield, A Grant, W M Hodder, H Huleatt, R S Maclagan Aug 12 Major C M Johnstone half-pay, is placed on retired pay Aug 6, Capt the Hon D C Majoribanks, D S O, M V O, Royal Horse Guards, to be brevet major ; The Right Rev T Marshall, D D, Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, late chaplain to the Edinburgh Garrison, to be honorary chaplain to the forces, first class Aug 12.

Reserve of Officers.

Capt W H Benett-Dampier, 3rd batt the Cheshire Regt, is transferred, retaining the rank and seniority which he held while in the Militia (Aug 12) Major A St J Seton is retained until the age of 55 years, at his own request.

Special Reserve.

Unattached List.

Lieut-Col and Honorary Col W Terry, from the late 3rd batt the Oxfordshire Light Inf to be lieutenant-colonel retaining the rank and seniority which he held while in the Militia July 31.

Admiralty, 11th August.

The undermentioned Sub-Lieutenants have been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet :—Arthur John Layard Murray. Dated 30th July, 1907. Algernon Robert Smithwick. Dated 30th October, 1907.

Admiralty, 13th August, Royal Naval Reserve.

Sub-Lieutenant Harold James Davison to be Lieutenant. Dated 11th August, 1908.

Probationary Sub-Lieutenant Guy Perdell Lewis has been confirmed as Sub-Lieutenant.

War Office, Whitehall,

Commands and Staff.

Colonel Hugh M Sinclair, from half-pay, to be a Chief Engineer, vice Colonel R L Hippisley, C B

Major Evelyn B Bradford, Seaforth Highlanders Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's, from commander of a company of gentlemen cadets at the Royal Military College, to be a general Staff Officer 2nd grade, at head-quarters, vice Major the Honourable A R Montagu-Stuart-Wortley, D S O, the King's Royal Rifle Corps dated 8th August, 1908.

Captain Henry T Hart, Royal Artillery, to be a Staff Captain at head-quarters, vice Captain B J M Luck, Royal Artillery.

Lieutenant Ebenezer J L Pike, grenadier guards, to be Aide-de-Camp to Major-General the Honourable Sir F W Stopford, K C M G, C B, commanding London District, vice Captain J R Earl Stanhope grenadier guards.

Establishments.

Queen Victoria School, Brevet Colonel Montagu G Wilkinson, from half-pay, to be Commandant.

1st King's Dragoon Guards, Second Lieutenant Lynton Woolmer White, from Unattached List for Auxiliary Forces University Candidate to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant G R H Cheape, promoted. Dated 9th October, 1907, with precedence next above T A D Thompson, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to 15th August,

1st Royal Dragoons, Second Lieutenant Francis William Wilson-Fitzgerald, from Unattached List for Auxiliary Forces University Candidate, to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant H H Sandbach, promoted. Dated 8th February, 1908, with precedence next below T N Watson, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to 15th August, 1908.

12th Prince of Wales's Royal Lancers, Captain John N P Wood is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Yeomanry. Dated 12th July,

Supernumerary Captain Balfour Macnaughton to be Captain, vice J N P Wood Dated 9th August, 1908.

15th The King's Hussars, Second Lieutenant Henry A Bruen to be Lieutenant, vice The Honourable J D Y Bingham. promoted.

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards, Major George P Du Plat Taylor retires on retired pay.

Lieutenant Ebenezer J L Pike is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 19th July, 1908.

Captain Ivor S G Rose (Lieutenant, Reserve of Officers) from 5th Battalion, The King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be Lieutenant, vice E J L Pike.

Second Lieutenant Cecil Francis Aleck Walker, from Unattached List for Auxiliary Forces (University Candidate) to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant, C R Champion de Crespigny, promoted.

Infantry.

The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment), Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel William H E Murray, on completion of his period of service in command of a Battalian. is placed on half-pay.

Major David G. Wemyss, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel W H E Murray.

The Northumberland Fusiliers, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel James F. Riddell, on completion of his period of service in command of a Battalion, is placed on half-pay.

Major Edward S. Heard to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel J. F. Riddell. Dated 17th February, 1908, but not to carry back pay or allowances prior to 15th August.

The Suffolk Regiment, Second Lieutenant Robert Wild Leach, from Unattached List for Auxiliary Forces (University Candidate). to be Second Lieutenant, vice E A K Crossfield, seconded. Dated 22nd February, 1908, with precedence next below A. B. P Pereira, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to 15th August.

The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment), Lieutenant Arthur W. Lupton to be seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry.

The Lancashire Fusiliers, Second Lieutenant Harold Edmund George Paget, from 1st Middlesex Royal Engineers (Volunteers), (University Candidate), to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant H. W. M. Yates, transferred to Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers).

The Gloucestershire Regiment, Second Lieutenant John Richard Lewis Holford Scott-Tucker, from Unattached List for Auxiliary Forces (University Candidate), to be Second Lieutenant in succession to Lieut. H C Richmond, appointed Adjutant. Dated 8th February, 1908, with precedence next below A H Stewart, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to 15th August.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, Second Lieutenant Archibald Graham Weir, from Unattached List for Auxiliary Forces (University Candidate), to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant F C C Rogers, seconded. Dated 9th October, 1907, with precedence next below Lieut A G Mathews, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to 15th August.

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment), Second Lieutenant Thomas Henry James Gillam, from Unattached List for Auxiliary Forces (University Candidate), to be Second Lieutenant in succession to Lieutenant A C G Smythe, transferred to Indian Army. Dated 9th October, 1907, with precedence next below R S Cholmley, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to 15th August.

The Border Regt. Lieutenant George E Beaty-Pownall to be Captain, vice R. O. C, Hume, promoted. Dated 1st July.

The South Staffordshire Regiment, Second Lieutenant Hartley Sanders Blockey, from Unattached List for Auxiliary Forces (University Candidate), to be Second Lieutenant. on augmentation. Dated 8th February. 1908, with precedence next above W. A. P. Foster, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to 15th August.

The Dorsetshire Regiment. Second Lieutenant Arthur Kenrick Dickinson Hall, from Unattached List for Auxiliary Forces (University Candidate), to be Second Lieutenant, vice H H Watts, resigned. Dated 9th October, 1907, with precedence next below J V C Anderson, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to 15th August.

The King's (Shropshire Light Infantry, Captain Arthur T. C. Randle is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps, Captain Aumphrey F. W. Bircham is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry.

Supernumerary Captain Mansell L. Porter to be Captain, vice H. F. W. Bircham.

The Manchester Regiment, Captain, Vincent J. Tighe, D.S.O., is placed on retired pay.

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians), Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Walter R. B. Doran, D.S.O., on completion of his period of service in command of a Battalion, is placed on half-pay. Dated 13th August.

Major Charles S. B. Evans-Lombe to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Col. W. R. B. Doran, D.S.O. Dated 13th August, 1908.

Supernumerary Major Harvey B. Welman to be Major, vice C. S B Evans-Lombe

The Army Service Corps,

Second Lieutenant William Stuart Gordon Drummond,

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, AUGUST 27.] [BOMBAY, AUGUST 28.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	86 7/16		1/16
do. Rentes	96 1/2	un	chgd
2½ do. Sterling Loan ...	103 5/16	3/8	
3½ do. Govt. Securities....	83 5/16	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	23 13/16	1/8	
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 13/16	1/8	
do. in New York ...	51 1/2	1/4	
Exchange on London at Paris....	25·12 1/2	un	chgd
do. do. Berlin....	20·40 3/4	1/4	
do. do. do. New York.	4·85 7/8		1/8
Discount Bank of England Rate,	2 1/2	since	28th
do Short London Bills			May
3 months' sight	1 1/2	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2 1/2	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 1/8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 7/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	3/4	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	1	un	chgd

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England £425,000 for various places.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1/8 3/4 unchgd.

Bar Gold (per oz.) 77/10 1/2

*Closing Tone of Silver—Dull.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	...£38,700,000	Inc. £ 6,00,000
Public Deposits	...£ 7,900,000	Dec. £ 2,00,000
Other Deposits	...£44,200,000	Dec. £ 5,00,000
Government Securities.	£15,500,000	unchanged.
Other Securities	...£26,700,000	Dec. £1,000,000
Notes and Gold	...£27,900,000	Inc. £ 3,00,000

The Bank's Reserve is 54 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots ... ... Quiet and dull.
Futures ... ... Steady.
East Indian ... ... Dull.
Manchester ... ... Dull.
Total Sales ... ... 2,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 100 „
Imports ... ... 10,000 „
Mid-Americans ... ...5·23—24
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 7 7/16—1/16

Future Delivery Prices :—

A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.
4·84	4·74	4·70	4·67	4·66
—02	—02	—01	—01	—01

J.-F.	F.-M.	Mar-Apl.	Apl-May.
4·66	4·67	4·69	4·73
—01	—01	—01	—01

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ... 10,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ... ... 3,700 „
Exports to Great Britain ... ... 3,000 „
Do to Continent ... ... 11,000 „
Spot Cotton—9·70—10
Futures—Month of Oct. 8·53—20 } Declined owing to longs unloading and to fears of large notices.
Do. Dec. 8·44—19 }

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—9 3/8—1/8
Futures—Month of Oct. 8·51—17
Do. do. Dec. 8·47—16
Closing Tone of Spot :—Quiet.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi C.I.F.—29 October-November —Hull—Buyers—Canal.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Brown Cawnpore, 47 1/2 Aug.-Sept.—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.

Linseed :—

Bombay, per 416lbs.ex-ship—47 3/4—Aug.-Sept.—H. A. & D.—Sellers—Canal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—6 1/8 unchgd.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber, 4s. Sellers.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [28TH AUGUST, 1908.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
2 Boxes Gold Bullions.	1,53,600	London	Chartered Bank.
1 Box Govs	52,560		
10 Boxes Gold Bullions.	6,60,480	London	National Bank.
1 Box Govs	15,000	London	Mercantile Bank.
1 Bundle Govs.	1,545	Aden	S. M. H. A. Noorani.
Rupees	105		
2 Bundles Rs....	7,000	Muscat.....	

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 20th May.
Bank of Bengal ... 3 per cent. „ 16th July.
Bank of Bombay... 3 per cent. „ 22rd „
Bank of Madras ... 4 per cent. „ 14th „

Money :—

Borrowers for two months at 2 1-2 per cent per annum.

Exchange :—

The Market has been firmer to-day at 1s. 3 7-8d. T.T. and demand but with 1s. 3 29-32d. demand easily available. There has been a small enquiry for remittance and probably 1s. 3 29-32 T.T. could be done for next week. Credits are firm at 1s. 4 1-32d. 3 months' sight and in some quarters nothing better than 1s. 4 1-16d. could be done. Bills are scarce but a few have been offered for forward delivery at about 1-32 a month above ready. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 7/8d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 29/32d.
Credits—3 months' sight.. ...	1s. 4 1-32d. to 1-16
Do. 6 months' sight— ...	1s. 4 5/32d. to 2-16
Do 2 months' sight—France	108 1/4
Do 2 months' sight—Marks	127
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	132
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	152
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	175

Government Paper :—

The Market opened at 95 1/2 for ready and 95 7/16 for that settlement, but closes 1/16 down with comparatively little business reported. Calcutta market is unchanged at 95 1/2 ready and 95 7/16 for a month's delivery.

We quote :—

Cash ... ... Rs.	95-7
1st Settlement ... ... „	95-7
2nd Settlement ... ... „	95-5

Bullion :—

On Thursday Bar silver in London advanced 1-8 to 24 13-16 for ready and two months' delivery and New York closed 1-4 up at 51 1-2. Locally the market has not responded to the advance in London and on moderate selling the rate closed at 60 11-16 ex-duty. Forward rates are given below. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	6	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	4	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	2	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	4	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	60	11	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	60	9	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	60	7	0

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	.....	12,01,000
Other Deposits	25,58,000	.....
Sundries	.....	21,000
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	62,000	.....
Other Authorized Securities	.....	4,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	.....	6,62,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	.....	20,60,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	.....	4,16,000
Bullion	.....	83,000
Balance with other Banks...	2,02,000	.....
Sundries	.....	61,000
Cash.....	43,91,000	.....

Council Bills :—

At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last for the first time for some weeks the whole 10 lakhs offered was allotted in Bills at Rs. 3 29-32d., tenderers at this rate receiving 66 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 3·30 lakhs, and for next week, the amount to be offered is raised to 20 lakhs.

The mail of the 14th August brings £110,000 silver and £90,000 gold for Bombay, and the following

Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	30,000
Bombay	„	nil.
Madras	„	40,000
Total...	Rs.	70,000

The mail of the 21st August brings £220,000 silver and £60,000 gold for Bombay and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	1,00,000
Bombay	„	20,000
Madras	„	7,10,000
Total...	Rs.	8,30,000

The mail of the 28th August brings £160,000 silver and £80,000 gold for Bombay and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	3,30,000
Bombay	„	10,000
Madras	„	6,60,000
Total ...	Rs.	10,00,000

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week.	Total since 1st Oct. 1907	Total same time last year.
Khandeish	191	173,262	359,747
Central India ...	110	61,133	126,375
Barsee and Nugger ...	357	117,123	259,517
Berars...	nil	315,427	458,447
Central Provinces ...	178	242,581	309,383
Total Comras...	836	909,646	1,533,424
Dhollera	nil	185,115	340,348
Broach	nil	208,087	279,050
Compta and Dharwar.	4,101	215,688	200,458
Westerns	859	24,246	15,595
Bengals, N.-W. P. ...	871	333,716	514,866
Bengals, Rajputana...	36	40,481	121,951
Sind	nil	49,558	14,737
Persian	37	2,068	2,816
American	246	46,577	19,414
Egyptian	326	7,494	1,345
Other Sorts	1	963	1,457
Totals...	7,312	2,023,989	2,045,461

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1907-08.	Bales 1906-07.	Bales Difference.
Receipts for the week ...	7,313	11,486	—4,173
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 27th August ...	2,023,989	3,045,461	—1,021,572
Shipments for the week—			
Europe	6,589	11,609	—5,020
China ... ... }	496	4,654	—4,158
Japan ... ... }			
Coast Ports ... }			
Total ...	7,085	16,263	—9,178
Total Shipments from 1st Oct to 27th August.			
Europe	622,480	1,169,178	—546,698
China	41,777	41,280	+497
Japan	370,647	606,229	—235,582
Coast Ports ...	36,414	65,639	—29,225
Total ...	1,071,318	1,882,326	—811,008
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe	9,532	15,141	—5,609
China ... ... }	600	146	+454
Japan ... ... }			
Coast Ports... ... }			

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October 1907 to 1st August 1908.—12,324 bales.
Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October 1907 to 20th June 1908.—33,592 bales.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

Stock on 1st October 1907.	378,000	bales
Total Receipts, from 1st October 1907 to 27th August 08.	2,023,889	„
	2,401,889	„
Total Exports, from 1st October 1907 to 27th August 1908	1,071,318	„
	1,330,571	„
Afloat	19,132	„
	1,320,439	„
Estimated Mill Consumption and Up-Country by rail	1,019,100	„
Stock in all hands on 27th August 1908	301,339	„

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

Market Report :—

At the commencement of the week under review there was a gradual decline in the American markets, but yesterday's advices showed a recovery which fully compensated for the earlier drop, while to-day prices have gone back as much as they recovered yesterday.

The market is apparently in a nervous condition. Crop accounts from America are less favourable than heretofore, and we are by no means out of the wood so far as the ultimate yield is concerned. Damage is already said to have been done by drought before the late rain set in, and the heavy rain now occurring is stated to be causing further damage. It is probable that reports of damage will be exaggerated as much as possible by the "bull" party, as they have lately had little chance in the market, but any advance can only be of a temporary character unless really serious damage occurs, as trade conditions are at present sufficiently depressing in themselves to check any material rise.

The following is our usual weekly comparative table of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday and to-day :—

LIVERPOOL—	Last week.	This week.	Difference.
Spot	5·71 ...	5·23 ...	—·48
Futures, August-Sept. ...	5·04 ...	4·84 ...	—·20
Do. Dec-Jan. ...	4·74 ...	4·66 ...	—·08
NEW YORK—			
Spot	9·90 ...	9·70 ...	—·20
Futures, Oct.	9·70 ...	9·53 ...	—·17
Do. Dec.	8·60 ...	8·44 ...	—·16
NEW ORLEANS—			
Spot	9 3/4 ...	9 3/8 ...	—3/8
Futures, Oct.	9·73 ...	9·51 ...	—·22
Do. Dec.	8·67 ...	8·47 ...	—·20

Our market has fluctuated during the past week but at the close prices are a little below those ruling last Friday. Throughout the week business has been slack and little has been done in New Crop contracts. Early in the week exporters were offering to sell fine M. G. Bangals, January delivery, and a small business resulted. Beyond this there has been little or nothing doing, and in the bazaar also, business has dragged. After receipt of the Liverpool opener this evening the market closed weak as under.

For ready Cotton the demand has been extremely poor and daily sales have aggregated only a few hundred bales. Exporters have bought a few lots of Oomras and Muttias and Mills have bought sparingly chiefly of Southern descriptions and Bengals.

Crop accounts this week are less encouraging and damage is said to have been done by excessive rain in parts of the United Provinces and the Punjab. From nearly all districts comes the cry "the plants want fine weather." If a good break occurs shortly, it will greatly benefit the crop, but a continuance of the present wet weather will certainly prove injurious, and may cause cosiderable damage.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	231/32	March-09
Good M. G. Broach ...	226	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	209	Jan-09
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	202	„
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	194	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	194	„
Fine M. G. Muttia	187	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	182	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish	187/8	„
Fine M. G. Bengals	178	„
F. G. H. G. Bengals	168	„

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Easier.	
Estimated Sales	3,000	bales.
Total Imports	6,000	„

Future Delivery Prices :—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
4·76	4·65	4·60	4·58
—08	—09	—10	—09

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May
4·57	4·56	4·53	4·59	4·30
—09	—10	—09	—10	—10

FREIGHTS.

Business has been done during the week for Marseilles, Liverpool and Antwerp at 6s. ; for London, at 7s. ; Hamburg, at 7s. 6d. and Genoa, at 8s. The market is a little steadier.

We quote as under :—

	Seeds.	Cotton.	Ready.
Antwerp ...	6s. 6d.	7s. 6d.	„
Dunkirk ...	6s. 6d.	7s. 6d.	„
Havre and Genoa ...	9s.	10s.	„
London ...	7s. 6d.	8s. 6d.	„
Liverpool and Marseilles	6s. 6d.	7s. 6d.	„

For picked ports we quote September 8s., October 8s. 6d., November 9s. 6d., December 11s., January 12s., February 12s. 6d. and March to June 13s. 6d.

The Anchor Line rates are, September 7s. seeds, 7s. 6d. cotton, October 8s. and 8s. 6d. respectively, November 9s. 6d. and 10s., December 10s. 6d. and 11s.

The "Rubattino" quotes October 8s. seeds, 9s. cotton, November 10s. and 11s., December 12s. and 13s., January to June 14s. and 15s.

The "Austrian Lloyds" rates are September 9s. seeds, 10s. cotton, October 10s. and 11s., November 12s. and 13s., December 13s. and 14s. and for the New Year 14s. and 15s.

The "P. and O." quotes September 7s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. for seeds and cotton respectively, October 8s. 6d. and 9s. 6d., November 10s. and 11s. and December 11s. and 12s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market has ruled quiet throughout the week and prices have given way slightly. Some business has been done in New Crop. We quote at the close:

Ready	...Rs.	8 6 0 B. T.
New Crop, April-May	„	7 11 6 R. T.

Rapeseed :—

At the beginning of the week prices declined gradually and there was very little doing in this market, but later on rates again became steadier and the demand improved. Closing quotations are :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore	...Rs.	8 4 6 B. T.
„ Yellow Gujerat ...	„	9 8 0
„ Yellow Cawnpore ...	„	9 5 0
New Brown, Cawnpore, Ap-May	„	7 7 0 R. T.

Gingellyseed :—

A small business has been done in New Crop. The market is quiet and we quote as under :—

Bold White 85 p. c.	...Rs.	44 8 0 Dc-Jn.
White Hingunghat ... ... „		48 8 0 Oc-Nov

Poppyseed :—

Prices have given way about 3 annas per cwt. and the market is quiet, the closing rate for ready being Rs. 10-0-0 B.T. and April-May, Rs. 9-2-0.

Castorseed :—

The market is easier and only a small business has been done. We quote :—

Ready	...Rs.	30 4 0
New, Apl.-May	...Rs.	28 0 0

Cottonseed :—

This market is also easier and business has been done at Rs. 25-8-0. The market closes quiet at this rate. New Crop, December-January, is quoted Rs. 22-8-0.

Mowrasead :—

The market has again become steadier and business was put through at Rs. 5-15-0 B.T.

Wheat :—

In this market some business has been done during the week in New Crop. We quote as under:

White Pessi 85 p. c. Ap-May...	Rs.	5 7 0 R. T.
White Delhi, April-May	„	5 0 6 R. T.
Soft Red, March-April	„	5 5 0 R. T.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week :—

Wheat	39,748 cwts.
Linseed	4,927 „
Rapeseed	5,416 „
Gingellyseed	4,213 „
Poppyseed	5,574 „
Groundnuts	1,227 „
Castorseed	16,863 „
Rice	54,290 „
Myrabollams	6,803 „
Cottonseed...	28,269 „
Mowrasead...	13,344 „
Gram	3,403 „
Joowar	546 „
Maize	nil

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS AND WHITE GOODS :—The market is stagnant with practically nothing doing and prices are nominal.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS :—The market continues dull and we have no change to report in the position.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS :—The market is dull, and there is no demand of any kind. The Home market is quiet.

TURKEY RED PRINTS :—The market continues dull, and there is no change to report.

DHOOTIES :—The market is very dull. There is no demand in the bazaar. The Home market is steady but there is no fresh business doing.

METALS.

COPPER :—The Home market has remained unchanged during the week ; but our market has again been weaker, and prices are about 10s. lower. This is owing to less demand and to the eagerness of holders to reduce their stocks. Supplies are still large and as there are many holders, every one is anxious to clear.

YELLOW METAL :—The same remarks are applicable to this metal.

COALS.

There has been a better enquiry during the week and business has been done in Seebpore and Shaw's Standard at our quotations. The result of the M. and S. M. Railway contracts has been in favour of 30,000 tons Heilgers at Rs. 13-12 to Rs. 14 per ton for delivery at Madras Beach, while for Mormugao a cargo of 5,000 tons Australian at Rs. 16 and a cargo of 5,000 tons Natal Navigation coal at Rs. 16-6 per ton has been accepted.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Cardiff	21	0	0	per ton
Davison's... ...	19	8	0	„
Yorkshire	19	0	0	„
Scotch	18	0	0	„
Desherghur	15	4	0	„
Lawrie's Desherghur ...	15	0	0	„
Seebpore	15	0	0	„
Heilger's Anthracite ...	15	0	0	„
Heilger's Standard ...	14	4	0	„
Shaw's Anthracite ...	14	12	0	„
Shaw's Standard ...	13	4	0	„

PETROLEUM.

The rates ruling to-day in the market for the undermentioned brands are as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Swan Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit ...	2	15	0
Swan Brand, New Tins, per pair ...	3	9	0
Ship Brand, Bulk, Loose, per unit ...	3	5	0
Ship Brand, New Tins, per pair... ...	3	15	0
Rising Sun Brand, Bulk, per unit ...	3	7	0
Rising Sun Brand, New Tins, per pair...	4	1	0
Anchor Cases, per case	4	6	0

SHARES.

The market is steady and rates have advanced during the week. A good lot of Bank of Bombay shares was placed at and about Rs. 1,442 1/2 and there are buyers of small lots at still higher rates. Bank of India's have changed hands at Rs. 63 to 63 1/2 and Indian Specie Bank shares at and about Rs. 53. In miscellaneous list, Alcock Ashdown's are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 312. Badham Pile's are unchanged at Rs. 126. Bombay Burmah's have been placed at Rs. 10,600; quarter shares at Rs. 2,700. Bombay Flour's are steady at Rs. 885. Kemp's are quiet at Rs. 205. Treacher's are steady at Rs. 620. The Bombay Steam Navigation Coy., Ld., Preference shares have improved to Rs. 277 1/2, and ordinary shares have been put through at Rs. 335. The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Coy., Ld., Preference shares are unchanged at Rs. 159 and ordinary shares at Rs. 139. The Port Canning and Land Improvement Coy. shares have changed hands at Rs. 460 X. D. In Mill Companies, Central India's are steady at Rs. 1,720, Colaba Land and Mill Coy. shares have advanced to Rs. 1,110. Curimbhai's have dropped to Rs. 905. Crescent's are unchanged at Rs. 97 1-2. David's have declined to Rs. 355. Jamshed's are unchanged at Rs. 160. Khatau Makanji's are steady at Rs. 775. Kohinoor's have ruled at and about Rs. 755. Leopold's are weak at Rs. 55. Luxmi Cotton are steady at Rs. 1,400. Maneckji Petit's have gradually advanced to Rs. 3,210. Morarji's have jumped to Rs. 3,025, and New Great Eastern S. and W. Co.'s to Rs. 207 1-2. New City of Bombay have jumped to Rs. 695. Sassoon Silk Mill shares are in demand at Rs. 575. Standard's have improved to Rs. 1,240. Swadeshi's are unchanged at Rs. 1,305. Press shares are steady with little doing, Mofussil's at Rs. 655, New Berar's at Rs. 500 and Indian Cotton at Rs. 130. In Railway Companies, Ahmedabad Prantej are quiet at Rs. 565 and Amritsar Patti at Rs. 114, Tapti Valley's have improved to Rs. 420, and Ahmedabad Dholka's are unchanged at Rs. 103 to Rs. 103½. The rest are unchanged.

BONDS.

The following are quotations :— Rs.

4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust (due 1967)...		99-10 0
4 per cent. „ Improvement Trust (due 1967)		99-0-0
4 per cent. „ Municipal's (due 1946)		99-0-0
5 per cent. „ „ (due 1925)		113-0-0
5 per cent. „ „ (due 1933)		115-0-0

Latest quotations received on 28th August from the London and Paris Exchange, Limited, through their Indian Agency, Rampart Row, Bombay :—

Atchisons	91½
Eries	24½
Unions	164½
Southern Pref. (American)	50
Canadian Pacific Railway	178 xd.
Grand Trunk 1st Pref	94½
Buenos Great Southern Ordy	127½
Burma Railway	105
Nizam's State Railwny.....	110
South Indian Railway (1910).....	103
Southern Punjab Railway	133
Brighton A (Berthas)	76
Great Northern Defd. (York A)	42½
Great Western (Ord.)	118½
Peninsular and Oriental (Def. Ordy.) ...	204½
Anglo-Malay Rubber Co. (fully paid) ...	3½
Empire of India and Ceylon Tea Co. (Ordy.)	9
Barnagore Jute Factory	3½
Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company (Preference)	10
British Electric Traction Preference.....	4½xd.
Burma Oil, Limited (Ordinary)	4½
Calcutta Electric Supply	6½
Calcutta Trams.....	5½
Shell Transport (Ordy.)	£ 2 3 9
Japanese 4 1-2 per cent. Second Series ...	91½
Chartered of S. Africa	17s. 3d.
Consolidated Goldfields	4½
East Rands.....	4 7/16
Rand Mines	6 7/16
Tanganyikas	3½
Mysore Gold	4½
Champion Reefs.....	7s. 9d.
Dharwar Reefs (Reconstructing).....	4s.
Goldfields of Dharwar.....	5s.
Hutti (Nizam's)	1½
Hyderabad (Deccan).....	2 1/16
Nundydroog	25s. 6d.
Anaconda Copper.....	9 1/16
Rio Tinto (Ordy.)	69½
Johannesburg Consolidated.....	22s. 3d.
Ivanhoe Gold Corporation	8½
Orova Brownhill	15s.
Withwatersrand Deep.....	4 1/16
New Kleinfontein	2 1/16
Great Boulder Proprietary	28s. 3d.

SIXTY-ONE of the 86 members of the Bristol Crimean and Indian Mutiny Veterans' Association spent an enjoyable day at Badminton on Friday, through the kindness and hospitality of the president, the Duke of Beaufort, who, with the Duchess of Beaufort, did all they could for the comfort and enjoyment of the old men. The veterans were inspected by Gen. Sir E. Markham, Commandant R.A., who served in the Crimea and in the Indian Mutiny. The kennels were inspected, and subsequently the vicar (the Rev. F. Power) took the old soldiers over the church. One of their number, Mr. Porter, R.M.L.I., placed a wreath of laurels on the memorial to Lord Raglan, under whose command many of the men served in the Crimea. On the wreath was the following inscription :—"A respectful tribute to the honoured memory of Field-Marshal Lord Raglan, G.C.B. (who died in the Crimea, June, 1855), from veterans of the Crimea campaign (1854-55), on the 53rd anniversary, 1908. Badminton—Bristol." Wreaths were also placed on the tombs of the late Duke of Beaufort and the late Duchess of Beaufort, both of whom were supporters of the association.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath says :—"It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet, Bath and Nursery and leaves the Skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately Perfumed. Chemists, Grocers, etc. sell it.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	50	12 p. c.	1,445
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 „	63½
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 „	1,500
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 „	1,130
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100	100	6 „	63½
Specie Bank	O. 50	50	1½ „	18
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	50	5 „	53
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 „	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	13 „	£52
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 „	£18¾
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£12-10	6 „	£17½
	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	12 p. c.	670

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100		xd 312
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	20	15
Back Bay Bath.....	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	126
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	xd 10600
Bombay Burma New Issue...		625	82½	xd 2700
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	159
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	O. £10	£10	Nill.	139
Bombay Ice Mfg.....	100	100	Nill.	28
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	885
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250	250	p. c. 6	335
Central India Mining Co., Limited	P. 250	250	p. c. 6	277½
Delhi Flour.....	100	100	yr. 50	xd. 340
Empire of India Life Assurance	200	200	16	152
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	500	50	yr p.c. 17	125
John Roberts and Co	100	10	1½	20
Kemp and Co.....	100	100	divd 10	195
Kurrachee Landing...	200	175	yr. 14	xd. 205
Marcks and Co.....	200	75	12	130
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	10	130
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A	100	100	il.	25
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	200	50	p.c. 18½	190
Phillips and Co	100	30	...	33
Port Canning Co.....	40	40	p.c. 10	54
Shivrajpur	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	450
Syndicate	A. 10	10	p.c. 25	33
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company.....	B. 10	10	Nil.	30
Soundy and Co	100	100	8	90
	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited.....	Q. 75	£ 15	....	div. 12
	D. 30	30	...	
	P.150	30	...	51
Thacker and Co	100	100	p.c. 20	xd 260
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 1½	xd 34
Treacher and Co.....	500	560	yr. 40	620

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	465
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	160
Asmr Veerjee	500	500	50	460
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	615
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	17½	650
Bombay United.....	250	250	20	490
Century	500	500	50	375
Central India.....	500	500	85	1,720
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	1,110
Coronation Mills ...	580	500	60	800
Connaught	500	300	25	230
Dooria	1,000	1,000	40	750
Crescent	100	100	5	97½
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,250
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	xd 905
David	250	250	20	355
Emperor Edward ...	580	500	20	610
Empress	500	500	25	300
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,435
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	275
Hindustan	1,000	500	20	515
Howard & Bullough	1,000	500

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, AUGUST 14.

QUIS CUSTODIET IPSOS?

This matter of indifference to the public interest may be traced further in considering the lamentable "Rake's Progress" of the Mile End Guardians and other officials of similar standing among whom such corrupt practices have been proved to be singularly rife in London for the past year or two. It has been not a little owing to the apathy of ratepayers in general that inferior tradesmen of no education and strange ideas of honesty have been able, more or less, to monopolise the public positions which they have so grossly abused. Of the fulness of the guilt of the men who have been sentenced, and of the justice of their sentences, there can be no sort of question. Justice has been done, and upon that we can most heartily congratulate ourselves and all those concerned in wiping out this particular plague-spot. But what guarantee is there, without some closer supervision, against the recurrence of the disease while the conditions remain similar? The name of "guardian" in itself carries, one would think, a message of the highest responsibility and trust. But as things are its use would seem in only too many cases to be purely ironic.

SOLDIERS OF THE JURY BOX.

In so sordid and detestable a story as that which has at last reached its inevitable "finis" at the Old Bailey, it is a pleasure to find at least one spot of bright relief to which one can look back with something like satisfaction. The oasis in this dreary desert of dishonesty and corruption was noted by the judge on Friday when in his summing-up he paid a high tribute to the manner in which the jury had discharged their duties throughout the long twenty days in which the arguments for and against the Mile End Guardians were being set out for their consideration. If they never did anything else for their country, said the Judge, the members of the jury would still have done as much as and more than a soldier in battle. Such words are a warning to the heart of the good citizen, and a timely encouragement to the slack. It is not surprising that the most of us, unthinking individualists that we are, should be inclined to evade the responsibilities of sitting in a box in a stuffy court for long weary days, at considerable immediate inconvenience to ourselves, and to the detriment perhaps, of our immediate business interests. But the duty remains, and he who shirks it commits a sin of omission against the community of which he himself is a part.

MIGHTY OCEANS OF LIQUID FIRE.

To be visible without telescopic assistance a sunspot must be at least 25,000 miles in diameter, and probably represents a more or less circular opening in the luminous clouds surrounding the sun itself not less than 300,000,000 square miles in area. Inside this temporary crater is a tremendous sea of liquid fire the molten waves of which are hundreds of miles in height. Father Secchi, an Italian astronomer who devoted himself to the observation of the sun, carefully measured many of the waves generated during a "spot disturbance," and found some of them attained the incredible height of over 100,000 miles, and the rate of their movement he estimated at 150 miles a second! The mightiest terrestrial volcanic disturbance is as nothing to these solar cataclysms, which often last, vast seething whirlpools of fire, for several weeks before the area affected resumes its normal appearance.

SOME EXALTED STOKERS.

The Prince of Wales, who during his recent voyage from Quebec in the "Indomitable" descended into the stokehold and took a turn at feeding the furnaces, is not the only member of our Royal Family who has played the role of stoker. When the Duke of Connaught was returning from India on H. M. S. "Renown," he showed much interest in the work of the naval stokers, and went down, suitably dressed, and plied a shovel as energetically as any of the astonished "coalies." At the end of half an hour, however, he had to confess that he had had enough, and that the work of the stokers was even harder than he had thought. Not long ago, too, Viscount Cole eldest son of the Earl of Enniskillen, had a similar and more protracted experience of naval-stoking. But the most expert amateur shoveller of coals in Europe is the young Duke of Saragossa who after graduating as stoker on the Northern Railway of Spain, qualified as engine-driver, and twice a week drives the express from Madrid to St. Sebastien.

GOOD OLD MOORE.

"Old Moore" is like our friend the organ-grinder who, in mid-July, showers the music of "Hark, the Herald Angels Sing," and other Christmas and New Year's hymns upon us. He comes during the dog-days, and tells us of the pleasures and terrors to come when the current year of grace shall be gathered to its fathers. Being nothing if not unctuous, "Old Moore" begins his almanack for 1909 with this exhortation: "As we hail the New Year, may each resolve to make it brighter for those around us: this will, by reflection, give a prosperous and happy year to each." We like "by reflection"; it has almost a touch of the most modern of all the "Scientific" religions.

A WAVE IN THE HAND.

There are, however, also a few things that are excellent, to happen when the military is in bad odour, and a battleship wiped out, and a great storm rages in—no, not even in a teacup, but in a great city newspaper office for at that very time "a great wave of power is coming into the hands of democracy." This should be a sight almost as rare as that which agur the son of Jakeh, the oracle, had in his mind when, having owned up to a good deal of ignorance, he asked, "Who hath gathered the wind in his fists? Who hath bound the waters in his garments?" Let us hope the "wave" will settle down, and cease from waving, once it has reached the safe harbour of "the hands of democracy," for a wave in the hand is better than an ocean in the clouds. And in order that those outside democracy should not despair, they are told immediately that though, when democracy comes along with the wave in its hand, the railways will be in a bad state, "the ruling classes and the King have nothing to fear." Once more, "good Old Moore."

A ROMAN CATHOLIC ETON.

The prominence recently given to the Petre barony and its representatives will remind some of the peer of that title and his interesting scholastic experiment at Weybridge during the last seventies. The educational institution there opened by him for Romanist youth, ostensibly of all classes, but practically confined to the finest flower of the Papal titled or untitled aristocracy, not only received the blessing of the Vatican, but was honoured each year by a prize in books, super-magnificently bound presented for the best essay on a given subject by the then successor of St. Peter. What, however, chiefly struck visitors and parents of actual or potential pupils was the atmosphere of refined luxury pervading the whole place. The Mgr. Petre who presided over this more than choise establishment had hoped for the opportunity of exercising his passion for education as a member of the great teaching order of his Church, founded by Ignatius Loyola. The Jesuits gave him a trial as a probationer, but found he was not quite their man, and so turned him into a boarding school master.

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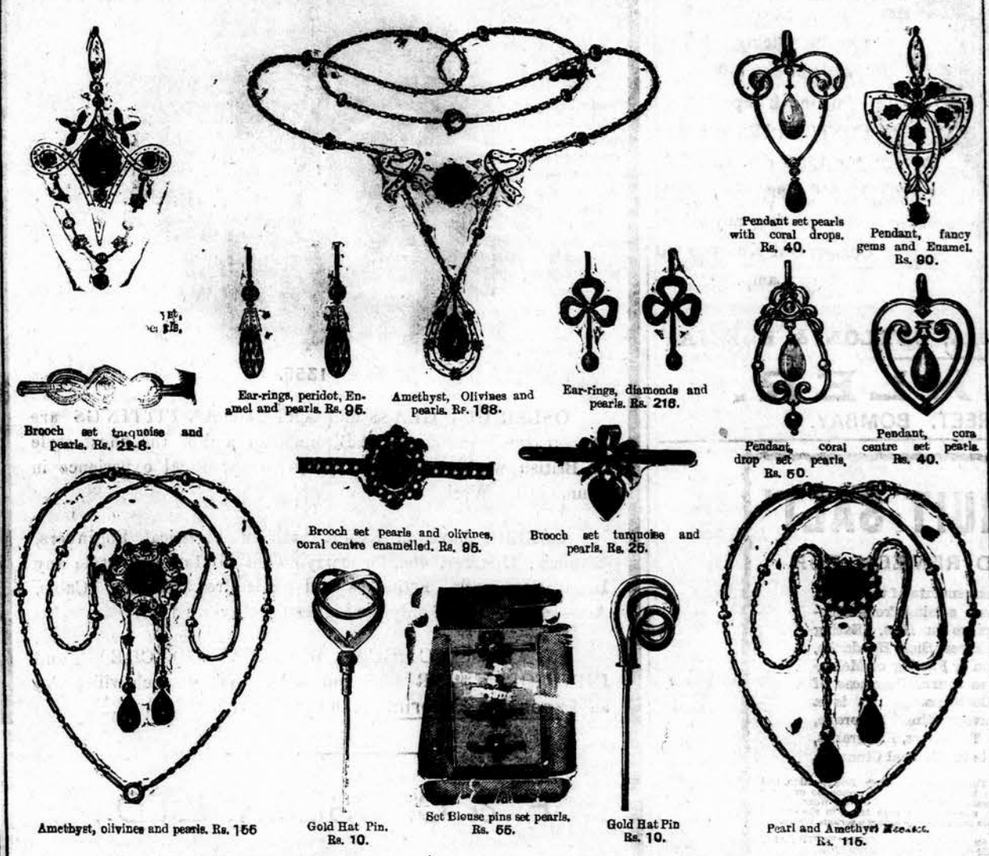

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Pendant, coral drop set pearls. Rs. 50.
Pendant, coral centre set pearls. Rs. 40.
Brooch set pearls and olivines, coral centre enamelled. Rs. 95.
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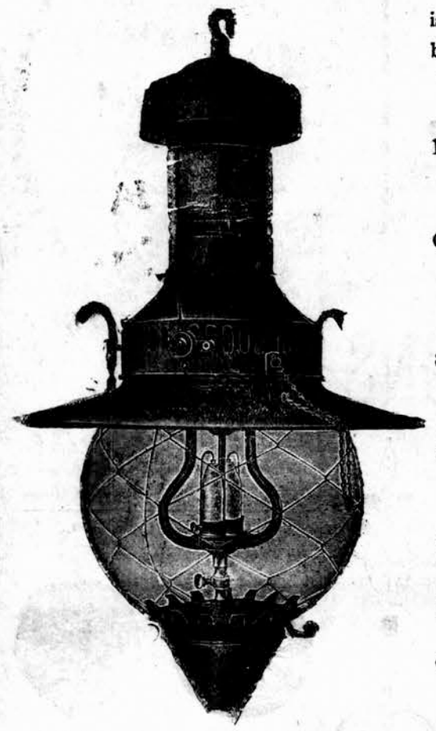

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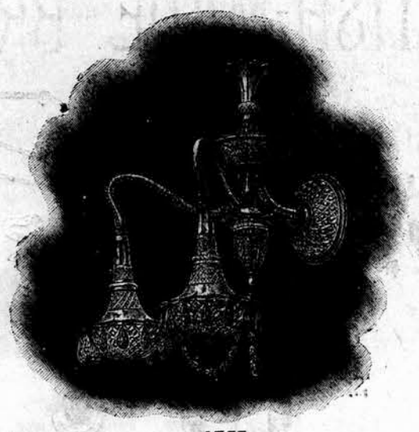

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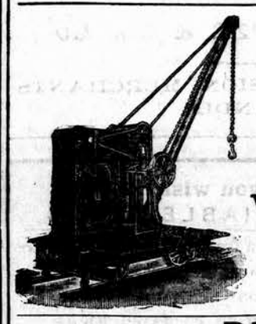

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